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LAST EDITION

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL'S GROWTH IS EXTRAORDINARY

Expansion of This Organization Since War Declaration Is Rapid—Establishment of State and County Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A remarkable example of enlargement of governmental activities resulting from the increasing responsibilities due to the international situation is presented in the growth and expansion of the Council of National Defense. This council, although created under an act of Congress approved on August 29, 1917, was not fully organized until March 3, 1917.

Under the terms of the act mentioned, the council was charged, among other duties, with the "creation of relations which will render possible in time of need, the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation." Pursuant of this charge, there was established, on April 6, 1917, a department of the council to coordinate the state defense activities throughout the United States. This department later developed into the section on cooperation with states, with George F. Porter, who had been up to that time acting as an assistant to the director of the council, as chief of the section, which was, however, placed under the general supervision of the director.

This action was felt to be called for, owing to the fact that in several states, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, committees of public safety, or similar bodies, already had been organized and were each proceeding to work independently. Moreover, with the declaration of war a large number of other war organizations had sprung into being, while the growth of existing civic, benevolent and patriotic societies had been stimulated to undertake activities related to the war.

It was, perhaps, but natural that all of these organizations should turn to Washington for advice and information, and all such inquiries were turned over by the Government to the Council of Defense. A twofold problem was herein presented, in that while it was felt to be necessary that there should be some centralizing organization established at Washington to serve as a clearing house, as it were, between the states, at the same time, the need was seen for maintaining the integrity of the organizations already existent, while placing them under some central body in each state.

It was in order to meet this need that Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in his capacity of chairman of the Council of National Defense, issued, on April 9, to the governors of all the states and to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, a request that they organize state councils of defense to cooperate with the National Council, and to be invested with broad powers, representative of the resources, industries and activities of each state. This action Secretary Baker followed up by calling a conference of the states.

This conference met in Washington on May 2, and remained in session two days. It was opened by Secretary Baker and later addressed by President Wilson at the White House, and to it every state in the Union sent representatives. Explanations of the outstanding needs of the United States in its prosecution of the war with Germany were given and a definite outline was proposed as to how the defense activities of the various states could best be linked up with the work of the Federal Government in what was believed to be the most intelligent and efficient coordination for the nation's defense.

In the course of the conference the following resolution, proposed by the representative from Rhode Island and seconded by the Governor of Iowa, was unanimously adopted by the officially accredited representatives:

"We, the representatives of the various states of the Union, assembled here in conference by invitation of the Council of National Defense, desire to express our appreciation of the opportunity the council has given us to become more familiar with the herculean task they are performing and the magnitude of the patriotic work they are accomplishing."

"We desire also to express our entire confidence in their ability to carry to a successful fruition their organized endeavor to assist the Government of the United States in the present emergency and to pledge each our several states to the fullest cooperation in any direction which may suggest itself to the Council of National Defense, wherein we as units may be now or may hereafter become helpful in this their great undertaking."

Less than four weeks thereafter state councils had been organized in nearly every state and by the end of June the chain of state councils had been completely forged. In every state the council for that state was created either by appointment of the Governor or by act of the Legislature. In those states in which official bodies of public safety were already in existence, these bodies continued their existence as the state councils of defense, whereas in those states whose legislatures have been in session since the beginning of the war, the state councils of defense have generally

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Army headquarters issued a statement today, which reads:

"Western war theater: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: During the evening and at night the British were very active, especially between Arras and St. Quentin.

"Great losses were caused among the population of Menin and Halluin (southeast of Ypres), situated behind our front, by the enemy's fire and dropping bombs."

The German official report made public on Friday reads as follows:

Western war theater: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery fire was weak throughout the day, but increased in a few sectors before nightfall, and revived at night temporarily in connection with our own and enemy reconnoitering.

Front of the German Crown Prince: The signaling post in the French Cathedral of Rheims was again observed to be active. From the afternoon onward a violent fire was directed against our position north and

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PATRIOTIC CENSUS TO HELP WAR WORK

Fourteen Hundred Tabulators in Springfield, Mass., to Register Service of Men, Women and Children of That City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—What is believed to be the first complete patriotic census of any city in the United States will be taken here next Sunday. Every one will be given a chance to enroll. Obligation incurred in signing is only that of proving loyal citizenship by deeds. Any service being rendered the nation by men, women or children of this city will be tabulated as well as the estimate of what may be expected from the residents.

Leaders in the work explain that support of the census is entirely voluntary and that enrollment entails no obligation other than that promised by the signer of the registration blank.

This census is the outgrowth of the Syracuse (N. Y.) "war chest" plan, and those in charge expect big results not only in financial support but in increasing the interest in other war activities.

First proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, which is in control of the work, the census is in charge of a committee headed by Charles H. Hall, a local merchant. The primary object of the census, it is explained, is the equal distribution of the financial support of war relief organizations.

During this week meetings have been held to complete the plans for the 1,400 tabulators and the householders have been informed by mail circulars, posters and other advertisements. In explaining "why your name should be on the census," the committee in charge says: "Because it is a roll of honor in the truest sense. It will be, as nearly as possible, an accurate record of the men, women and children of Springfield who are loyal to their country, and who stand ready to do their share to win the war. You want to back up to the last ounce of strength and to the last dollar of our resources the brave boys on the battle line or wherever duty sends them on land or sea. It will make possible an equal distribution of the war burden and make unnecessary separate appeals for the support of every war activity that arises."

"Membership in this census signifies only that every citizen who is enrolled stands ready to do his utmost to win the war—it may be money, it may be service, it may be sacrifice that cannot be measured in money or service."

"Why a census? Our country calls upon every man, woman and child to declare their loyalty and to prove it in deeds. The service we can render in aid of the prosecution of the war will vary greatly and it cannot be measured in dollars and cents. As the war progresses new tasks must be undertaken and new burdens must be borne. By reason of this 'census of loyalty' we shall know on whom we can depend. This census gives you the privilege of registering your name as one eager to do your duty and ready cheerfully to bear your share of the country's great undertaking."

The census card, when filled, will give the following information:

Names of all the family and residence; where any of the family are employed and how; the number doing patriotic service and in what capacity.

"No one will be asked to do that which will entail great hardships," explains a member of the committee in charge, "nor will the statistics gathered in this way be used to any one's embarrassment." One of the first results of this canvass is to be shown in the next Liberty Loan campaign in April. At that time the people will be called upon to give such aid as was promised in this census. Other ways in which the census is expected to prove of value is in increasing the number of war gardens and in the support of a "war chest" to meet the call for funds from the various national relief organizations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 460 to 5 has approved the budget for the second three months of 1918.

DUTCH PAPER ON SHIPPING DEMANDS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"The demands made by the Entente on Holland are bitterly hard," says the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, in commenting upon the statement made to the States General by the Dutch Foreign Minister with regard to the negotiations with Great Britain and the United States. It adds:

"Moreover, to grant some of them, as appears from the résumé of the discussions with Germany, would lead to Germany refusing to renew the economic agreement with Holland. The future can only be regarded as very somber."

Germany and Holland
By United Press

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Berlin Foreign Office and German army and navy officials have considered what action they will take in the event of the Entente's seizure of Dutch shipping, according to information received here today. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger declares there is no prospect of Holland agreeing with the Entente's demands.

Front of the German Crown Prince:

The signaling post in the French Cathedral of Rheims was again observed to be active. From the afternoon onward a violent fire was directed against our position north and

(Continued on page six, column three)

FRENCH CHARGES ARE SUBSTANTIATED

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Admits Claim That Germany Demanded Possession of Toul and Verdun as Guarantee

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—In an interview published in the Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg admits the truth of the statement, made recently by Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, respecting Germany's attitude toward France at the time of the outbreak of the war. M. Pichon said that on July 31, 1914, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, then German Chancellor, instructed Baron von Schoen, then German Ambassador to Paris, to demand that France, if she desired to remain neutral in the war between Russia and Germany, should hand over to Germany, as a guarantee of neutrality the fortresses of Toul and Verdun, to be occupied for half a century

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COMPROMISE TAX BILL IS ACCEPTED

Mayor Peters Proposes a \$3 Increase for This Year With No Increases in 1919 and 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A compromise offer of Mayor Peters on his tax bill now before the Legislature for an increase of \$3 in the rate this year as the bill provides, but not any increase in 1919 and 1920, has been accepted by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and the Mayor said today that he has received intimations that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange would take similar action on the compromise.

Real estate interests in particular were opposed to the bill as originally drawn, and the Mayor, in view of that opposition, acceded to eliminate the feature providing for higher taxes in 1919 and 1920 for civic development.

By the compromise measure about \$1,500,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Mayor for repairing and repaving streets.

The Mayor said today that as soon as the compromise measure is enacted into law, he will appoint a committee to study the conditions of the streets and make recommendations for their betterment. This committee would consist of five members, the chairman to be appointed by the Mayor, and one member each by the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, Boston Central Labor Union and real estate interests of Boston.

Continuing, the former Chancellor said: "No one could seriously doubt that we had not only to fight against

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with the Foreign Relations Committee, he will exert it to the fullest extent to keep the resolutions in question submerged in committee. The chairman of the committee does not take the drive seriously, but his disapproval of the attempt to raise such an issue at the present time was none the less positive, leaving no room whatever, for doubt as to the position he takes on this question.

Senator McCumber, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, always active in the promotion of Anglo-Saxon unity, pointed to the fact that Great Britain is known to be putting forth every effort to solve the Irish trouble in the midst of a great war, and that recent history has amply proved the detrimental and embarrassing results of wild-cat schemes fostered abroad by irreconcilable and disaffected enemies of the United Kingdom. "Any individual," said the Senator, from North Dakota, "who fails to see and to recognize that the fundamental axiom for success in the war is absolute cooperation between this country and Great Britain, must have a peculiarly distorted vision, or lacks patriotism, or both. Furthermore," he said, "we in the United States must realize that Great Britain has thus far been fighting our battles as well as her own; a blow at her is a blow at the heart of the enemy of Germany, and cannot but hurt us. How can we possibly approve of any move here that might embarrass her when all our efforts must be directed to taking over some of her tremendous burdens?"

Senator Kenyon, who recently made a tour of the battle fronts, and who told the Senate of the enormous sacrifices made by Great Britain and France for civilization at stake, on being asked his opinion on the propaganda carried on in the national capital, characterized it as singularly mischievous and inopportune. "America and Great Britain," he said, "are engaged in a common cause, not the settling of the Irish question, but the elimination of the German menace and the restoration of peace and freedom to the world." The Senator from Iowa went on to say that it is beside the question at the present moment to discuss who shall or shall not go into a peace convention, the composition of which must necessarily depend, not on any arrangements, but on the Allies winning the war.

Other senators expressed opinions to the same effect. The harmony and close bonds of relationship existing between the United States and Great Britain were freely referred to as part of the beneficent and far-reaching results of the war, and any attempt to interfere with the growth and continuity of such sentiments was deprecated in the strongest terms. Several senators pointed out that a discussion of the Irish question, or any proposals as to its disposition, made at the present time in Congress, might seriously interfere with the success of the Irish convention in just the same way as the schemings of Irish-Americans and German propagandists encouraged and fomented the trouble which culminated in the Seine Flotilla rebellion and the disastrous adventure of Roger Casement.

The stress laid by the Irish-Americans on the alleged fact that Great Britain is merely the "co-belligerent" and not the "ally" of the United States, is, it is believed, an indication of their attitude of hostility to the United Kingdom. The fact of the matter is that it is the practical relation, and not the legal or technical relation between the two nations, which counts. These relations, as recently remarked by Sir Robert Borden on a visit to Washington, are of the closest and most cordial nature, and promise to be strengthened enormously for the future through the present brotherhood of arms. Britons who have visited the United States since the outbreak of war, and more especially since the United States entered the war, have noticed with satisfaction the disappearance of old prejudices and lingering suspicions, and the tightening of the bonds of kinship between the two peoples in peace and in war. It is not believed by such observers that the presence in the United States of a small minority that looks with disfavor on this development can prevent or materially affect its growth.

SERBIANS OPPOSED TO A COALITION CABINET

CORFU, Greece (Saturday)—Prince Alexander, heir apparent to the Serbian throne, after receiving the resignation of the Cabinet, headed by Nikola P. Pachitch, which was formed on June 26, 1917, conferred with Mr. Bratchinatz, president of the Skupstina, who asked the prince to receive heads of the various parties to discuss the crisis with a view to forming a coalition cabinet. The prince received the party leaders, as well as others prominent in Serbian political circles, but the idea of a coalition cabinet met with opposition.

TORPEDO FAILS TO EXPLODE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The hospital ship *Guildford Castle*, which was unsuccessfully attacked in the British Channel by a German submarine, is a former Union Castle liner of 8200 tons, and was returning from South Africa with about 450 wounded from East Africa. The first torpedo was out-maneuvered, but the second struck below the water line on the port side, failing to explode, although causing a considerable hole. The vessel reached port safely on Monday morning.

PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—Switzerland now shelters 26,000 interned war prisoners, according to a recent census. Sixteen thousand are French, English and Belgian, while 10,000 are Germans. In addition 7000 relatives of interned men are visiting here. Owing to the scarcity of food no further visitors for a long stay will be accepted.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO WILSON MESSAGE

Pan-Soviet Congress Adopts Resolutions of Appreciation of Americans—Hopes Masses Will Overthrow Capitalism

By United Press

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—President Wilson's message of sympathy to the Russian people was read to the Pan-Soviet Congress at Moscow amid a silence interrupted by murmurs regarding the Japanese situation. The Congress, which met to vote on the ratification of the German-Bolshevik peace terms, adopted a resolution in reply to President Wilson's message. The resolution read:

"The Congress of Soviets expresses its appreciation to the American people, particularly the toilers and those who are being exploited, for their sympathy toward the Russian people, at a time when the Russian Socialist Republic is experiencing its greatest hardships.

"The Republic takes advantage of President Wilson's message to express to all peoples, perishing and suffering as a result of the imperialistic war, its warm sympathy and confidence that the time is not far distant when the masses will overthrow capitalism and establish a Socialist society, which alone is capable of giving a lasting and just peace and assuring the welfare of the toilers."

Mr. Lenin addressed the Congress. In part, he said:

"The broad masses are undergoing self-discipline. We are compelled to stand unheeded of humiliation, but we will stand it without surrendering our positions."

"We have the right to expect aid from our only friends—namely, the proletariat of all countries, who will understand that we are defending socialism, not militarism."

"Tens of millions of Russians must be made to understand this. First we must conquer the present chaos; otherwise we will be unable to defeat the international bourgeoisie. When the international proletariat hurries to our aid, we will win."

The Justice Commissary, Mr. Steinberg, declared his opposition to the peace terms.

Peace Treaty Ratified

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—Reports from the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, meeting at Moscow, state that, by a vote of 453 to 30, the Congress decided to ratify the peace treaty with the Central Powers.

Mr. Ryazanov, a prominent Bolshevik theorist, and representative of all the professional unions, resigned from the Bolshevik party after the vote.

The congress is being held in the banquet hall of the Nobility Club, where the former Emperor often was entertained. Soldiers, sailors and peasants formed a majority of the 164 delegates present. Mr. Sverdloff, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the congress, presided. The Bolshevik members number 722 and there are 38 Social Revolutionists of the Left.

Mr. Tchitcherin, the acting Foreign Minister, read the peace terms. It was decided that peace should be considered first, and after that the permanent removal of the capital from Petrograd and the election of a new Central Executive Committee.

The Caucasus Government has issued a statement in which it refuses to endorse the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty ceding Kars, Batum and Ardahan to Turkey, and declares that peace with Turkey can only be signed with the Caucasus Government, which has sent its own delegation to Trebilzon to discuss peace.

In view of the repeated violation by both the Germans and Russians of the line of demarcation fixed for the Pskov front, the Germans have demanded the establishment of a new line 10 versts east of the present Russian position. A German official explanation of this change in the line is that it is necessary to strengthen Germany's strategic position.

FRENCH CHARGES ARE SUBSTANTIATED

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the Russian mobilization, but also to fight France. The Russo-French alliance had sufficiently shown by the attitude adopted by both countries during recent decades that any war would be, for us, a war on two fronts, and, furthermore, our enemies' own publications regarding the events of July, 1914, also testify that Russia herself had made sure of France's assistance.

"I myself was not in the slightest doubt regarding this state of affairs when the instructions were sent to Baron von Schoen, but precisely on that account, we could not disregard the eventuality that perhaps France would, provisionally, make a declaration of neutrality which, however, could not be relied upon permanently, and that under the cover of her apparent initial neutrality she might complete her preparations in order, at a moment when we were deeply engaged in the East, to fall upon us."

VON HERTLING AND FRANCHISE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"I stand or fall with the bill for equal franchise. I have pledged my word, and never in my life have I broken it."

Thus Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, is quoted by a correspondent in Berlin as having replied to a question regarding the Chancellor's intentions in the event of the Prussian franchise bill being rejected.

SOLDIERS ARE PRAISED

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Not more than seven United States soldiers in France were seen to be under the influence of liquor by the Rev. Dr. Ernest de F. Meil, during his several months' stay with the boys at the front, so he told an audience, consisting largely of relatives of the soldiers in France, at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday night. He spoke of the general good behavior of the boys, and of the hospitality given to them by the people of France.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL'S GROWTH IS EXTRAORDINARY

(Continued from page one)

been created by act of legislature, with appropriations and varying, but broad, powers.

By June 18 no less than 14 state councils had been established by legislative enactment. The national council has from the start recommended such action where possible, and with a view to furthering it has sent information and advice to the governors and the chairmen of the state councils of all states where legislatures have been in session. Even in those states, however, where the adjournment of the Legislature has made legislative enactment impossible, the state councils nevertheless have considerable authority, owing to the fact that in addition to such powers accrue to them as agencies of the Governor, their prestige is considerable, largely due to their position as the official war organization of the State.

In addition to helping in the formation of this system of state councils, the section on cooperation with states, above mentioned, has concerned itself with the development and promotion in each State of a system of county and other subsidiary councils of defense. As a result such systems have been established in most of the states and in some cases they are extending even to townships and municipalities.

Through its efforts in this direction the section is said to be aiming at the development by each state council of a complete system of local councils of defense, whereby an organization may be established through which a connection is effected between the Federal Government and the individual citizens.

MR. HENDERSON ON DURABLE PEACE

British Labor Spokesman Favors Only a Peace Based on International Justice

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The most critical stage of the whole history of the war has been reached, in the opinion of Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the Labor Party. Speaking in London at a woman suffragist celebration today, he said:

"I have been imagining during the last few days, having regard to what has taken place in Russia, that some German emissary might come along and say: 'Why do we fight? Why can we not settle it? We are prepared to come to a compromise with you regarding colonies, and we are prepared to make considerable concessions to France with reference to Alsace-Lorraine.'

"That would be a cynical peace, containing the seeds of future war. It would not be a clean peace and it would not be an honorable peace. It would be the desertion of Russia, and the women of this country must stand against it like flint."

"We are anxious for peace, and the sooner it comes the better, but let me say it must be a peace coexistent with the ideals for which we entered the war. No one deplores more than I the collapse of Russia, but I believe that that does not represent a majority of the Russian people. The Russian people were very anxious for peace, but never in any speech that I have made privately have I committed myself to a position similar to that in Russia."

"By all means let us try for peace, a peace based upon international justice and that only."

"We have read in the newspapers of your country that your people fear very much that because of the local situation your soldiers when in France will form the alcoholic habit."

"The moment is critical for France if she wants to triumph over alcohol. It is the occasion of this war that has brought out so many emergencies and hurried the solution of so many laws. But the alcoholic traffic is very rich, very powerful. The French League Against Alcohol, by itself, is not strong enough to fight against it, France, attacked by Germany, has found many friends; but the French League Against Alcohol, must it be left alone to face alcohol?"

"In the name of your friendship for our dear country, in the name of your sons (to save them from falling victims of alcohol in Europe), will not America come to the help of France? We would never have asked for help, if the moment were not so critical. Read carefully the note herewith and you will understand. You will see also that our league carries the heaviest duty now, that it has its greatest task to perform—with our funds exhausted. You do not know, on the other side of the Atlantic, the difficulties of the financial system. Today we have the hardest problem to furnish the budget, which is at present a deficit."

"Realize how much greater those difficulties are in wartime when all that France can do is absorbed in charitable work, such as assisting her maimed soldiers, the prisoners of war, the widows and orphans, the people of the invaded country, the Belgians, the Serbians and the Montenegrins. It is France which makes the greatest sacrifices, but which yet has found the way to help those more unhappy than herself."

"Can you help us against our terrible enemy—Alcohol? In what way can you help us? Can some one of you come to France and be a member of our league, aiding us in what we need now more than anything else, i.e. financial help. Can we start in the United States a propaganda in our favor—in the churches, schools and conferences, by speeches in theaters, by meetings, or by use of the newspapers?"

"Advise us, and give us a plan and help. We read with great interest and envy of the success you are obtaining in your fight against alcohol. We are letting our people know about it, and we are forming a documentary collection to help us to win in our Chamber of Deputies."

"You tell in your papers of the great results of legislative regulations in our country. Alas! if you could know how insufficient they are! Very often they are illusory and cause a wrong opinion upon the part of the public, while really leaving unheeded of privilege to alcohol. Radical measures alone are efficient."

"We can be proud that we have come to the point where we have wakened up public opinion. We can say that the public is sympathetic, after long being hostile and mocking. This public opinion does not exist all over, but will be possible if we have the resources with which to stir it to action. We have drained all of our means during the war, have exhausted all our resources, and have none left for this exceptional effort."

"You can see we have spoken frankly so as not to lose in this critical time of our country's history, and in order not to lose the battle which is three-fourths won."

SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abolition of the nine sub-treasuries, one of which is at Boston, and an increase of \$10 a month in the salaries of government employees (not including rail-mail clerks) earning from \$480 to \$2000 a year, are provided for in the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill as it was passed on Friday by the House.

SUB-TREASURY CLOSING BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abolition of the nine sub-treasuries, one of which is at Boston, and an increase of \$10 a month in the salaries of government employees (not including rail-mail clerks) earning from \$480 to \$2000 a year, are provided for in the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill as it was passed on Friday by the House.

FRENCH WAGE WAR AGAINST ALCOHOL

League Which Is Carrying on Campaign to Protect Soldiers

Appeals to the Prohibitionists in the United States for Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The French League Against Alcohol, declaring it has drained its resources and that by itself it is not able to combat the liquor traffic in France which is very rich, very powerful, has appealed to the Prohibition Party in the United States for assistance.

The French society feels this is an hour of emergency because of American soldiers on French soil and the anxiety felt in America for their protection against liquor.

The appeal of the French people for help was recently received by Virgil G. Hinshaw, national chairman of the Prohibition Party. The appeal was signed by M. Deboe, president, and M. Frederic Riemann, secretary-general of the league.

Chairman Hinshaw has asked Daniel A. Poling, of the Federal Government against enactment by the New York Legislature of the so-called "Sage-Welsh Bills," providing that only a bridge of the single-span type may be constructed across the Hudson River at Castleton, about 12 miles south of Albany. They favor the erection of a two-span bridge and oppose one of the single-span type, because, they claim, it would necessitate the use of extra labor, steel, time and money unjustifiable under existing conditions.

"On the other hand, the question of alcohol is an international question in which all the countries of the world are interested. This interest shows with more advantage because of the war, which brings on to French soil the soldiers of the Allies and more particularly of the great American Republic. The American churches have proposed asking the French churches for intensified action against alcohol.

"We have read in the newspapers of your country that your people fear very much that because of the local situation your soldiers when in France will form the alcoholic habit."

"The moment is critical for France if she wants to triumph over alcohol. It is the occasion of this war that has brought out so many emergencies and hurried the solution of so many laws. But the alcoholic traffic is very rich, very powerful. The French League Against Alcohol, by itself, is not strong enough to fight against it, France, attacked by Germany, has found many friends; but the French League Against Alcohol, must it be left alone to face alcohol?"

"The Diet will adjourn somewhere about the end of March, without having accomplished anything except the increase of taxes which the party in the majority stood pledged to oppose and a weak program for national defense. The navy improvement program is farcical in the face of the lessons of the present war, and if the nation really has to defend itself the military provisions made are far too inadequate. But the great victory won by the Administration is the ample demonstration that 'the people' have practically no voice at a debate and that Parliament can be run perfectly well without bothering about parties, the people or certain newspapers.

"Those who know Japan best are the Japanese, and in all of this is the real voice of Japan. From all the evidence produced by the Diet this year in the form of speeches of bills the Elder Statesman is right. Japan is not ready for a popular government, and it would be most unwise, in the opinion of the writer, to make the Government in more than name responsible to Parliament or the people. The policy of the Elder Statesman undoubtedly is to make Japan first of all safe for democracy, and then let Parliament go ahead. With an unfledged republic to the west and even greater chaos or complete anarchy to the north, the two nations comprising about a third of the population of the world, the Japanese think that this is no time to experiment with institutions such as a Japanese Parliament. The consequence is that the Diet, which came in to oust a government, went out to wait and see.

"Two elements ignoring Parliament are facing one another determined one to keep Japan out of the war, except for profits for themselves, and the other to keep Japan to her pledges even though it calls for the casting of

Correct apparel

STOUT FIGURES

COALITION PLAN IN SPANISH ELECTIONS

News of a Situation With Regard to the Usual Monarchist Combination Causes Stir in the Political Circles of Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Hardly ever have elections for the Cortes in Spain been preceded by so many attempts at party arrangements, rumors of others, dissensions, and schisms, as the present, and at the last moment when practically all the candidates in the country were afraid and electioneering with much more than old-time vigor, there came the news of a situation in regard to the usual Monarchist coalition which created something of a sensation. There have been various mysterious meetings between politicians of the first order of late, such as the long interviews between Señor Maura and Cambó, which the public have great difficulty in understanding; but when, the other morning, there was a private and protracted meeting between Señor Dato, the Conservative leader, and Señor García Prieto, the Premier, who officially or semi-officially have had very little to do with each other since the time when the first named refused his assistance in the formation of the Prieto Government, there were wild rumors in the political circles of the capital as to what had taken place. It was generally assumed that the meeting had reference to the question of the Monarchist coalition at the elections, that is, the arrangement that has endured through many elections in the past by which the Center parties, including the Romanones Liberals, the Dato Conservatives, the Prietian Liberal Democrats and some others closely allied, did not oppose each other, but held themselves as an opposition to the extreme political forces of the Right and Left, particularly the Republican element on the Left.

After the great upheaval of parties last year and the formation of the mixed Government at present in power, it was declared by the Romanones group that the Monarchist coalition had come to an end, and all the old parties with it. Señor Dato did not agree with the latter proposition, but the rupture of the electoral coalition was admitted. Lately, however, having in view the intense activity of the Republican and Socialist bloc, which is making a supreme effort at this election, an eleventh hour attempt has been made by some Liberals and Conservatives (but not Señor Dato) to revive the old Monarchist coalition, and candidates in his name were actually put forward for the Madrid constituencies. Rumor had it that the meeting between the Premier and Señor Dato had reference to this proceeding and that there had been a serious rupture between the conservative party and the Government which would have lamentable consequences. Both parties, however, came forward with an explanation in which they said that the Monarchist candidates in Madrid were put forth without their having been consulted, and that they would not have approved of the operation of the old coalition in these constituencies. As, however, the candidates were in action, they did not propose to interfere with the arrangement, while at the same time they would not officially countenance it. If they opposed it at this stage the consequences might be very bad in letting in the Republicans and Socialists, and therefore what they proposed to do was that each party, the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats, should instruct their own supporters to vote for those candidates, while still not officially regarding them as mere Monarchists. In other parts of the country, they stated, the Monarchist coalition would not be the rule. The Liberals and Conservatives would give each other assistance in some constituencies, while in others they would be in opposition to each other, everything depending on local circumstances.

The contest in Madrid was peculiarly interesting. There were many rumors as to alleged dissensions among the Republicans and Socialists, and it seemed that Señor Menéndez Pallares, one of the chosen Republican candidates, had shown some unwillingness to come forward, but the difficulties, whatever they were, were apparently overcome. The leaders of the various sections of the bloc declared that they were a united party, and that throughout Spain they would support the candidates they had mutually agreed upon, and where they had no candidates they would give their votes to those others who were most in accord with them, generally the Liberals. Señor Maura, whose activities were many and curious, having addressed a letter to Señor Pablo Iglesias, the president of the National Socialist Committee, in which some proposals in the nature of overtures were made, the Socialist organization passed a resolution and sent it to Señor Maura in which it stated that, considering the attitude of the working classes since 1909 in regard to the policy that Señor Maura represents, and taking into account the fact that the Maurist candidates have repeatedly been accused of all kinds of frauds, and most disgraceful of all, that of purchasing the civic conscience, the Socialist Party, which aspires as much as any to the purification of the suffrage, could not accede to the invitation Señor Maura directed to it.

The candidates of the Republican-Socialist bloc for Madrid were certainly a very impressive team, the combination having concentrated all their efforts in making a spectacular demonstration in the capital. There were two Socialists, two Republicans, a Reformista and a Radical Republican, and they were all champions. The Socialists were the acknowledged

leaders of the party. Señor Pablo Iglesias and Señor Julian Besteiro. Señor Iglesias has enjoyed the distinction of being the only Socialist deputy in the Chamber, but there have been rumors for some time that he was disposed to retire from active politics, and on the other hand, it has been stated that the party was looking for another leader, but these statements have been denied. Certainly Señor Iglesias is in full activity. His colleague in the Socialist candidature, Julian Besteiro, is at the time of writing undergoing penal servitude in the prison at Cartagena, where he is receiving quantities of letters and telegrams daily, which he answers, and apparently transacts much business. His sentence was one of penal servitude for life, and was inflicted upon him last year under the Dato Government for his complicity in the revolutionary strike movement of last August. There has, however, been a strong movement to foot ever since for his release, and it is not generally expected that he will be kept in prison much longer. He was put up as a candidate for Madrid at the last municipal elections, and, with the other Socialists, came out at the head of the poll, but his election was annulled on the ground that, being in prison, it was impossible for him to fulfill the duties for which he was elected.

The pair of Republicans were Señor Menéndez Pallares and Señor Castroviña, the latter being the virile editor of the Republican newspaper, *El País*. Señor Melquiades Alvarez, the leader of the Reformistas, was also one of the six. Señor Alvarez was one of the chief organizers of this combination of the Left, and was preaching its virtues in many parts of the country. The world of Spanish politics contains no more vigorous workers. The sixth member of this vigorous battling group was Señor Alejandro Lerroux, the Radical-Republican leader, the firebrand, the irreconcilable, and the one politician in Spain who, from the very start, fearlessly and ceaselessly advocated not any benevolent neutrality or some soft shade of hesitating alliance, but full open and complete union with the fighting forces of the Entente. There are frequent rumors in these days of the arrest of this Lerroux, but it does not take place. What exactly would happen at Barcelona if he were really arrested it were better not to predict.

These six made up a very formidable team, and although elections to the Cortes are not the same things as municipal elections, the happenings at the latter last November cannot be forgotten now. Other prominent Republicans and Socialists were scattered among different country constituencies. Señor Luis Araquistain, the editor of *Espana*, a vigorous and well-conducted weekly journal, which strongly favors the Allies, and who also was arrested in connection with last summer's revolutionary affair (it may be remembered that the police after some difficulty located him on the roof of his house), but set at liberty soon afterwards, was a candidate for San Sebastian.

NEW SOLDIERS' CLUB OPENED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A residential club for warrant officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers of the British navy, army and royal marines and for the overseas forces was opened, recently, in London by Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of officers and others. The Chevrons Club, as it is called, owes its origin to the enterprise of Maj. C. S. Goldman, M. P., who secured the club premises and is having them suitably fitted up. Cricket and football clubs will be started in connection with the club, and concerts and other entertainments will also be arranged. His Majesty the King has given his patronage to the club, and Admiral Sir David Beatty and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig sent messages wishing it success. Mr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, who was unable to be present at the opening ceremony, sent a letter regretting his absence, in which he said the club was another evidence of the hospitality and kindness which his countrymen had experienced in Great Britain. The club, he said, would cement more strongly than ever the ties that united them with their British brothers-in-arms.

In his opening address, Lord Derby said he thought few people realized the number of British sailors and soldiers who passed through London daily on leave. In that neighborhood alone 11,000 beds were nightly prepared for these men, and he thought the number might have to be increased. It was their business, Lord Derby declared, to make the men feel at home during their passage through London, and the club would provide the petty officers and non-commissioned officers with every luxury and convenience. Lord Derby paid a warm tribute to non-commissioned officers. They were, he said, the backbone of the British infantry and cavalry regiments. Looking back to his own soldiering days, he remembered with gratitude what he owed to the non-commissioned officers of his own company. The establishment of the Chevrons Club was a fitting recognition of what the country owed to them in the present war.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Prime Minister has made the following additional appointments to the committee on production: His Honor Judge Walworth Roberts (Chairman of Panels), and Mr. James Gavin, J. P. Judge Roberts and Mr. Gavin will also, as members of the committee on production, be members of the special arbitration tribunal appointed by the Minister of Munitions, to deal with questions arising out of the orders granting a bonus to certain munition workers. The Socialists were the acknowledged

NORWAY AND THE GRAIN QUESTION

Commission Appointed to Inquire Into Matter Advocates Creation of Company to Deal With All National Grain Needs

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—War conditions have drawn attention to the fact that Norway is even more dependent on grain supplies from abroad than is England, so much so that out of her consumption of bread-making grains, viz., rye and wheat, she has been in the habit of importing about 44 per cent, and of her total consumption of all grains about 65 per cent.

Before the outbreak of war the grain-growing acreage was only some 425,000 acres. This has probably now increased by, say, 100,000 acres, and great efforts are being made to effect a further increase of 200,000 acres. This is an ambitious program and depends very much on the supply of labor and the possibility of importing various kinds of artificial fertilizers.

Naturally the farming population have been somewhat afraid of revolutionizing their industry, as a return to the old low prices of imported grain would be ruinous to them. For a generation at least the questions of protective duties on grain have been discussed, but the industrial town population has been against it, with the result that the very low duties which are being levied have a purely fiscal nature.

A very important commission has now been sitting for over two years to consider what is to be done in the future, and the following are the chief alternatives discussed:

1. To make the grain trade a state monopoly.
2. To impose heavy duties on grain.
3. To guarantee minimum and remunerative prices on home-grown grain.

The commission, which included one of the leading grain importers, a leading miller, two leading agriculturists, a manager of an agricultural college and three other men well known in public life, has now issued its report. The first decision at which it has arrived is that it cannot recommend any plans for maintaining artificially high prices for grain, either through duties or through minimum prices.

A majority of six out of nine members decided that it was impossible to arrive at a durable and complete solution of the problem of protecting home agriculture, except by means of a government monopoly. This majority included the grain importer and the miller who are on the committee. These six members propose the organization of a publicly recognized business to be called "Norway's Grain Company," to have the sole right of importing foreign grain and of milling all grain.

The committee are, however, of opinion that the idea of state management is wrong, and they feel that this objection must be met by giving to the new company the advantage of modern business management and initiative. They realize that the purchase of grain in foreign countries presupposes the exact knowledge of the grain trade, crops, the world's supply and demand, freight conditions and so forth.

The commission, therefore, proposes that the business should be quite independent and possess the property right to its own share capital and all its assets. It will, therefore, not be a government institution nor will the expenses, income, assets or liabilities of the business find any place in the national budget. It is proposed that it shall, for legal purposes, be in exactly the same position as any other limited company, and that a subscribed capital shall be provided by the State, but that afterward it shall help itself, obtain bank credits which may be needed, and have the right of obtaining loans on debentures, and it will not be subject to government audit. The management to be in the hands of a managing director and two assistant directors appointed by the Government. In addition it is proposed that a council of 11 members, representing the various parts of the country, should be appointed by the Storting.

The considerable grants made by the Norwegian Government for means of communication within the country have been upon the idea that every citizen should have, as nearly as possible, an equal opportunity for cheap transport. This idea is being embodied in the new grain trade proposals, which provide that the new business shall buy at uniform prices all Norwegian grown grain which may be offered to it at any mill, grain store, railway station or at any place of call for steamers. The goods are to be paid for at a price corresponding to the sale price of flour, the farmer, in most cases, being thereby subsidized by the cost of transport to the mill, which may be far distant. By this arrangement every Norwegian farmer will be enabled to sell the whole of his surplus at remunerative prices, wherever he may live.

Another question which the commission considered is that of keeping large reserve stocks in the country. This has been the subject of active discussion for many years, and the war has, of course, added to the strength of the arguments in favor of such reserves, as it is considered hopeless to try and increase the home crops sufficiently to meet the normal consumption.

A majority of five members of the committee, therefore, propose that a law should be passed making it requisite always to keep sufficient stocks for one year's consumption in the country. This will, of course, involve a heavy expenditure on additional elevators. It is calculated that the expense of keeping such reserves will

amount to 150 kroner per 100 kilograms and it is proposed that the state should bear this expense. All of the members of the commission, with one exception, propose that grants shall be given to all farmers or associations of farmers who will, at all times, store reserves of home grown grain.

It is also proposed that grants shall be made to farmers for increasing their production of grain, such grants to be based upon the quantity of grain suitable for human consumption, however it may ultimately be used. This form of support has been chosen in preference to the guaranteeing of minimum prices, for the reason that such a proposal would merely encourage increased production for sale, whereas it is just as important to encourage production for consumption on the farms. It would also mean that the grants would reach the small holders who would not, in the ordinary course of events, produce grain for sale.

These grants shall, it is proposed, be paid by the State, so that the price of bread to the consumer will not be increased either by this or by the grant for keeping reserve stocks, but only by the very slightly higher price resulting from the cost of the freight from the place of delivery by the farmers to the mill. Against this small increase there has to be put the saving on transport as the result of concentrating the organization for the whole country so that the home-grown grain bought would always be sent to the nearest mill. It is quite likely that there will be a saving on the balance.

It is also planned to fix the sale prices of flour with the utmost regard for the interests of the community. The price will be uniform at all railway stations and at all points of call for steamers.

From the profits it is proposed that 60 per cent shall be set aside for a price regulation fund, with a view to avoiding considerable and frequent fluctuations. For the purpose of further encouraging the increase of home-grown crops, it is recommended that the Government shall make arrangements for a good and reasonably priced supply of artificial fertilizers.

It is recommended that the capital of the business shall be fixed at 35,000,000 kroner; on this amount 5 per cent interest to be paid annually to the holders; if the proposals are accepted in their entirety the State will be the sole holder of the capital stock.

The minority is to issue a separate report.

JERUSALEM AFTER THE TURKS LEFT IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Telegrams received from Jerusalem give an account of the treatment accorded by the Turks to Roman Catholic institutions in Jerusalem. The Casa Nova Hospice in Jerusalem, which is large enough to house 400 pilgrims, was occupied by the Turks and used as a hospital. Except for the fact that all the fittings have been taken, the building has not been injured in any way. All the table linen, furniture, and silver has been destroyed, and the cellar has been completely sacked. The loss is estimated at more than £10,000. The buildings of the Church and Convent of St. Saviour, and the Convent of the Franciscan Sisters are uninjured but here, also, serious depredations have been cut down.

The same remark applies to the Patriarchate and seminary, the schools of the Salesian Brothers and Salesian Sisters, the Casa Nova Hospice at Bethlehem, the Chapel of the Flagellation, and school buildings at Bethlehem. The Italian Hospital was occupied as a hospital and a certain amount of the furniture removed. The stained glass windows and marble floor of the chapel have been destroyed. The animals and mechanical plows belonging to the agricultural school at Beit Jimal have been destroyed, and 7000 oak trees belonging to the Italians have been cut down.

The same remark applies to the Patriarchate and seminary, the schools of the Salesian Brothers and Salesian Sisters, the Casa Nova Hospice at Bethlehem, the Chapel of the Flagellation, and school buildings at Bethlehem. The Italian Hospital was occupied as a hospital and a certain amount of the furniture removed. The stained glass windows and marble floor of the chapel have been destroyed. The animals and mechanical plows belonging to the agricultural school at Beit Jimal have been destroyed, and 7000 oak trees belonging to the Italians have been cut down.

With regard to the prices the Germans paid for Polish materials it is said that the great textile manufacturers of Lodz were given anywhere

HOW GERMANY HAS DEALT WITH POLAND

Writer in the Moniteur Polonais Tells Story of How the Country and Its Industries Have Been Ruthlessly Exploited

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—How Poland and Polish industry have been ruthlessly exploited by the German invaders, and also by the Austrians, though to a much lesser extent and in a very different manner, is related in an exhaustive article in the *Moniteur Polonais*, the official organ of the leading Polish parties, published at Lausanne. The writer draws a melancholy picture of the Poland of today; robbed of almost everything worth carrying away, her workmen forcibly deported to Germany, the remaining population oppressed by most vexatious and arbitrary taxation; the country in short brought to the brink of ruin.

By far the greater part of this misery, it is pointed out, was wrought by the Germans, whose troops are occupying the principal industrial parts of Poland. The Austrians behaved far better, but, unfortunately, the country they occupy is of secondary industrial importance, namely, the coal mines of Dombrowa, and the manufacturing districts of Radom, Lublin and Piotrkow. They requisitioned foodstuffs and metals, it is true, but took, after all, only such things as were really necessary for the army of occupation. They left intact all industrial equipment which will be of inestimable value in facilitating the resumption of all kinds of industries after the war. Such devastation as the Austrians wrought besides might be excused on the ground of military necessity; it showed none of the brutal German wantonness in deliberately destroying property of no value to themselves.

The Germans sequestered and carried off goods and machinery which had not the least value from a military point of view; neither were they specially needed in Germany. Under the pretext of requisitioning old metals, they removed electric motors, portable engines, steam engines, turbine generators, boilers, dynamos, electric conductors, and transmission belting, and ropes and cords of all kinds from the factories in Warsaw, Lodz and other textile centers. The greater part of these articles had been made in Germany, and their confiscation is equivalent to a complete annihilation of Polish industry. The Germans paid for all these goods only the price of old metals, thereby committing an abominable breach of the provisions of the Hague convention. The Poles protested, demanding that the question of prices be submitted to an independent tribunal, but all in vain. The Germans continued their work of spoliation and destruction to the bitter end.

Further, the Germans refused to recognize the Russian moratorium and gave special permission to German merchants and manufacturers to enforce payment of their debts from the Polish firms, whilst the latter were quite unable to collect any of their accounts, as their trade was mainly with the districts in Russia now in German occupation. Through these measures, hundreds of Polish manufacturers and business men were quite arbitrarily and unnecessarily brought into a state of bankruptcy. In addition to this the German occupation authorities collected the Russian war tax on factories which they had forced to shut down, and this even for the years 1913 and 1914. When the Polish industrial circles protested against such flagrant injustice, the German authorities answered very curtly that the interpretation and enforcement of the Russian laws was the affair of German officials. At the same time the German administration introduced a series of new taxes on Polish industry, and annulled all the facilities granted by the previous government.

The same remark applies to the Patriarchate and seminary, the schools of the Salesian Brothers and Salesian Sisters, the Casa Nova Hospice at Bethlehem, the Chapel of the Flagellation, and school buildings at Bethlehem. The Italian Hospital was occupied as a hospital and a certain amount of the furniture removed. The stained glass windows and marble floor of the chapel have been destroyed. The animals and mechanical plows belonging to the agricultural school at Beit Jimal have been destroyed, and 7000 oak trees belonging to the Italians have been cut down.

With regard to the prices the Germans paid for Polish materials it is said that the great textile manufacturers of Lodz were given anywhere

from 10 to 30 per cent less than peace-time prices. The amounts were paid, of course, in depreciated German marks, and as the manufacturers had also to pay the Russian import duty of 40 per cent on the value of the raw cotton their total losses were over 60 per cent. With regard to manufactured articles the Germans paid 40 per cent less for cotton yarns and cotton cloth than private German buyers had offered in the fall of 1914, during the first German occupation.

One of the most outrageous actions

of the German occupation authorities was the forcible deportation of Polish labor. Thousands of workmen were removed from their homes and families in the middle of the night, and carried off to Germany, where they are compelled to work on the land, or in the mines and munition works.

The Germans had the hardship to assert that these men left their homes voluntarily. It is possible that a small portion of them were not unwilling to leave their native country, where, through the plundering and pillaging of the Germans, they were left destitute, and without employment. But the great majority were given no choice, and were simply carried off like so many prisoners of war.

The hunt for gold was carried out in a most arbitrary and systematic manner. The authorities ordered that all payments to the Government should be made in gold, which was impossible.

The tax was 2 marks, payable in gold, but as there were no 2-mark gold pieces in existence, the Poles were compelled to bring 5-ruble gold pieces. They received, as change, 8 marks in the depreciated German money.

By far the largest city which production secured in Michigan, the wet interests are apparently not planning to attempt to elect a liberal Legislature, and Michigan is expected to ratify the federal law early in January, 1919. The dry workers are to take no chances, however, and will attempt to pledge every candidate in the primaries of both parties.

The wet do not plan to again submit the prohibition question until the State has been under the dry laws for some months, when it is thought probable that a beer and light wine measure will be submitted.

Complete Displays for Spring

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 Tailored Suits with semi-fitted coats, 25.00 to 45.00
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 Extra Size Suits, for long-line figures, 35.00
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 Belted Suits of our own serge, 29.50 to 45.00
 Serge Suits, with one-button cutaway fronts
 Wool Jersey Suits, heather mixtures, 25.00 to 35.00
 Oxford Gray Suits, semi-tailored lines, at 45.00
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 Eton Suits of tricotine, vests of satin or broadcloth
 Hairline Striped Suits in manly models, 35.00 to 55.00
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Coats

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 Slip-on Coats, mixture materials, 25.00
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 Coatee Capes, in evora cloth, waistcoat effects
 Straight-line Coats, trench backs, 25.00 to 55.00
 Tweed Coats, rubberized, in belted model
 Suede Cloth Coats, with deep collars, 75.00
 Leathotex Coats, model after aviation jacket
 Walking Coats, in tailored models, 35.00
 Street Coats, gabardine, serge, overplaids and iriezes
 Capes for women and misses, 45.00 upward
 Velours Coats, set-in and draped pockets, 35.00
 Belted Coats, military lines, with pleated backs
 Sleeveless Coats of silk or velvetine
 Afternoon Coats, gabardine and tricotine, 35.00 and 45.00
 Satin Coatee Capes, in soft shades, 35.00
 Motor Coats, overplaids, Irish friezes, and Bolivia
 Misses' Silvertone Coats, full lined, 35.00
 Misses' Dress Coats, bell sleeves, silk collars
 Misses' Velours Coats, high waisted, 25.00
 Misses' Utility Coats, for school wear, 19.50 to 45.00
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Veils, Neckwear, Sweaters, etc.

Gauntlet Gloves, chamoisette, white, pair 1.25
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 "Century Brand" Mercerized Hose... 60c and 65c

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Waists

Misses'

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 Georgette Crepe, coin dots in light colors
 Georgette Crepe, satin vests, button trimmed
 Georgette Crepe, filet trimming, 16.50
 Crepe de Chine, in smart, high-neck styles
 Wash Silk, striped collar, knotted tie
 Smart Satin, tailored model, 9.50
 Men's Wear Silk, with novel set-in vests
 Jap Silk, with pin tucked front, roll collar
 Hand Made Batiste, embroidered yoke, 12.50
 Hand Made Batiste, scalloped collar, ruffles

New section for misses' waists—third floor, new building.

Batiste, square neck, all-over emb. trimmed
 Voile, cross bar tucked, embroidered, 5.75
 Organdie, smart vestee and revers, 5.00
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 Misses' Georgette Crepe, beaded front, 5.75
 Misses' Voile, real filet and embroidery trimmings
 Misses' Handkerchief Linen, real filet trimmings

Suits

Complete display—for misses

Misses' Navy Serge Suits, tailored, our own serge, braid trimmings, smart vestees, etc.
 Misses' Eton Suits, braided, smart gray silk vests
 Misses' Tailored Suits, narrow shoulders, 35.00 to 45.00
 Misses' Vestee Suits, serges, twills and gabardines
 Misses' Serge Suits, semi-dress, 35.00
 Misses' Semi-Tailored Suits, cable stitching and overcollars
 Misses' Navy Serge Suits, belted, 45.00
 Misses' Poiret Twill Suits, braided, sleeveless coats
 Misses' Serge Suits, dress styles, 39.50 to 45.00
 Misses' Braided Suits, serge, frock suit effects
 Misses' Tailored Suits, close sleeves, 25.00, 35.00 to 45.00
 Misses' Semi-Tailored Suits, satin and pique vests
 Misses' Navy Serge Suits, silk collar, 29.50
 Misses' Tailored Suits, pleated backs, belted backs
 Misses' Frock Suits of navy serge, 45.00
 Misses' Tailored Suits, fifteen models, 35.00
 Misses' Navy Serge Suits, own material, 29.50
 Misses' Wool Jersey Suits, plain and heather shades
 Misses' Tailored Serge Suits, notched collars, 35.00
 Misses' Mixture Suits, semi-tailored, 45.00
 Misses' Tricotine Suits, dress styles with satin vests
 Misses' Bolero Suits, braid trimmed, 45.00 to 75.00
 Misses' Vestee Suits, navy serge, 45.00
 Misses' Eton Suits, tunic skirts, 45.00 to 75.00
 Misses' Dress Suits, high standing collars
 Misses' School Suits, simple lines, 25.00 and 29.50
 Misses' Outing Suits, wool jersey, 29.50 and 35.00
 Misses' Riding Habits, oxfords, moderately priced

Dresses

Complete display—women's and misses'

Custom Dresses of foulards in lovely patterns
 Satin Afternoon Gowns, tunic effect, 39.50
 Figured Chiffon Dresses, in dainty patterns
 Georgette and Crepe de Chine Dresses, pleated styles
 Taffeta Dresses, straight lines, 19.50
 Street Dresses, crepe meteor and crepe de chine, 18.50
 Satin Afternoon Gowns, combined with Georgette
 Serge Dresses, silk braided, 25.00 and 35.50
 Silk Jersey Dresses, smart simple lines, new colors
 Serge Dresses, in panel skirts, pockets and sashes
 Wool Jersey Dresses, coat effects, straight-line models
 Inexpensive Dresses, of satin, 17.50
 Inexpensive Dresses, of taffeta and crepe de chine
 Inexpensive Dresses, of navy serge, 12.50 to 17.50
 Misses' Georgette Dresses, with silk embroidery
 Misses' Taffeta Dresses, charming styles, 25.00 to 45.00
 Misses' Peter Pan Dresses, taffeta, 25.00
 Misses' Serge Dresses, Eton and tailored
 Misses' Evening Dresses, silk tulle over silver, 39.50
 Misses' Dresses, our own taffeta in rich navy
 Misses' Wool Jersey Dresses, plain colors, 25.00 to 65.00
 Misses' Foulard and Georgette Dresses, graceful styles
 Misses' Figured Georgette Dresses, custom made, 39.50
 Misses' Dresses, crepe de chine, 16.50 and 25.00
 Misses' Taffeta Dresses with crepe Georgette sleeves
 Misses' Coat Dresses, of serge, braided, 25.00

Separate Skirts

Muslin Underwear and Corsets

Plaid Skirts, box plaited and belted styles
 White Gabardine Skirts, wide belts, 3.95
 Baronne Satin Skirts, straight lines, newest colors
 Wool Jersey Skirts, smart colors, 13.50
 Street and Motor Skirts, pencil stripes, 16.50
 Misses' Skirts, plaids, 8.75, 9.50 and 12.50
 Misses' Tricote Skirts, fashionable stripes
 Misses' Gabardine Skirts, white, 3.95
 Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, tailored styles, 5.00
 Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, custom made, 7.95
 Billy Burke Pajamas, crepe de chine, 5.95
 Satin Bloomers, lace trimmed, 3.00
 Camisoles, crepe de chine, satin, 1.00
 Corsets, flesh and white broche, 2.95 to 4.95

Important Rug Announcement

Just arrived—a rare lot of Small Oriental Rugs

Mosuls, Kurdistans, Bokharas, Persians, Irans, Daghestans. We had almost given up the hope of securing any more fine rugs in the small sizes, especially antiques and semi-antiques, but this rare lot—a very fine collection of about one hundred pieces, managed to come through by the way of London, thence to New York, and we secured them. They are just being sorted as this advertisement is going to print. Most of them will be priced at 45.00 to 65.00—then there will be others at from 75.00 to 150.00. This is the finest lot of rugs we have seen in the past two years, and reminds us of the lots we used to import direct from Constantinople.

Kurdistsans, Mosuls, Persians, 45.00, 55.00 to 75.00
 Anatolians, Berganos, Kazaks... 55.00 to 125.00
 Daghestans, Shirvans... 45.00, 55.00 to 75.00
 Bokharas, Turkomans... 55.00 to 85.00
 Bijars, Kazaks, Irans... 85.00 to 150.00

Fifth Floor—Monday

Chandler & Co.

Established a Century

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

Established a Century

HEAVIER BUYING OF MEATS URGED

United States Food Administration Pledges All Possible Relief to Live Stock Interests of the Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Live Stock Producers Association, the Missouri Farmers Association, the Nebraska Live Stock Feeders Association, the Nebraska Improved Live Stock Breeders Association, the State Live Stock Association of Illinois and the Corn Belt Meat Producers Association of Iowa, have been for some days in conference in Washington with the Food Administration on the problems arising out of the present situation, particularly with regard to feeder cattle, and the following statement has been agreed upon by all parties:

"1. The Food Administration has, from its initiation, and does now, heartily subscribe to the idea that the producers of food necessary to the carrying on of the war, the feeding of our armies, the armies of the Allies, our civil population and the civil population of the Allies, should have, in addition to the cost of production, a fair and reasonable profit. The Food Administration recognizes, and has recognized, the difficulties that surround the industry of feeding cattle during the next few months, and will do what it properly can, through the buying agencies of the governments, to relieve the situation by increasing the proportion of purchases of higher grades of beef and the employment of such other agencies as may be at its command. In stating the idea above, it must be recognized that it is not in the practical powers of the Food Administration to give guarantees to producers without legislative action.

"2. The Food Administration will select a man to be added to the staff of the chief of the meat division who shall have practical knowledge of meat production, such person to be selected from a list of names to be submitted by the gentlemen present in Washington representing the live stock feeders in the Corn Belt.

"3. The Food Administration suggests that for demonstration of the situation and guidance of the Government an independent tribunal should determine the cost of producing meat."

Food Legislation Needed

Law May Be Asked to Deal With Profiteering Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports that meatless Tuesdays are to be done away with are not authenticated by the United States Food Administration. If the meatless Tuesdays are abandoned, it will not be for some weeks, this bureau learns. What measures of sacrifice the American people will be called upon to make with regard to the food situation, according to the Food Administration, will depend solely upon situations which may arise from time to time, and will demand that action commensurate with the importance of the rising exigencies be taken at the time.

The people have responded nobly to the demands for food conservation, say officials of the Food Administration, in spite of the fact that food conservation so far has been upon a purely voluntary basis. It is admitted that there is need of prompt legislation to make the recommendations of the Food Administration with respect to food conservation bear the weight of authority, and to leave no loophole for the profiteer and the unpatriotic citizen who can see no reason for observing the regulations laid down from time to time with a view to conserving the nation's food supply and making larger the stores of food to be sent to the American soldiers abroad and the Allies. Whatever regulations are promulgated in the future by the Food Administration, it is said, will be made only after a careful survey of the situation and only when it is realized that the things asked of the people will not cause a burden that cannot be easily borne.

YALE PROFESSOR HELD BY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry Crosby Emery, who was among the British and Americans taken prisoner by Germans as they were leaving Finland on a neutral ship, is a former Yale professor of economics and was chairman of the Tariff Board during President Taft's administration. Officials here are awaiting further word of the protests to General Mannheim, commander of the White Guard, the Finnish government forces, against the arrest of the British and Americans.

Recent dispatches from Stockholm, telling of the arrest of the civilians, said the Americans and British of military age would be taken to a German internment camp. Professor Emery is within military age.

METROPOLITAN POMONA IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Growth of the grange movement in this State was further shown Friday night at a meeting in Faneuil Hall when the Metropolitan Pomona was formed to take care of the new divisions of the State Grange around this city. The new pomona includes Milton, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Everett and the Ponkapoag Grange of Canton. William N. Howard, secretary of the State Grange, presided.

The following officers were elected and installed: Jesse Gage of Somer-

PACKERS' PLAN OF OPPOSITION SHOWN

Alleged Attempts to Defeat Borden Resolution for Investigation of Industry Taken Up at Trade Commission Inquiry

CHICAGO, Ill.—Alleged efforts of Morris & Co. to evade certain tax assessments at Oklahoma City; alleged attempts to defeat the Borden resolution for investigation of the packing-house industry; the retaining of former Senator Joseph Bailey to oppose the suit of the State of Texas to oust the packers and some of the troubles of Swift & Co., with the sale of eggs not suitable for edible purposes, were among the matters taken up at the Federal Trade Commission inquiry into the packing industry yesterday.

Basil Manley, an examiner for the Federal Trade Commission, presided, while Francis J. Heney, attorney for the commission, questioned witnesses and read many letters and telegrams.

The principal witness was M. W. Borders, who for 15 years was counsel for Morris & Co., and for the last 18 months counsel for Wilson & Co.

During several hours of testimony Mr. Borders identified a few persons referred to in the letters, but his memory failed him, he said, on many points. When his previous knowledge of transactions was shown in the correspondence, Mr. Borders said that the letters spoke for themselves.

According to some of the letters presented, Morris & Co. were anxious to be on friendly terms with whoever was elected assessor of Oklahoma City, where they had erected a plant in competition, Mr. Borders said, with the Armour and Swift plants at Fort Worth, Tex. They thought themselves liable to be assessed \$1,000,000 or \$500,000 more than the year before, and gave much consideration to forming a village with their own village government on the outskirts of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Borders' memory was uncertain as to the alleged connection with the Texas litigation of former Senator Bailey of Texas. Mr. Heney sought to show that Mr. Bailey was retained, for a fee of \$5000 pro rata among the packers on a basis of their business in Texas, because of his influence with the attorney-general of Texas.

Mr. Borders did not even recollect that Mr. Bailey had been retained.

Mr. Heney tried a number of times to get the witness to admit knowledge of efforts to defeat the Borden resolution. "Do you remember of Morris & Co. paying out \$1000 in an attempt to get Congressman Taggart of Kansas to vote against the resolution?" he asked. The witness said he did not, nor did he know of any other efforts along that line.

The Borden resolution (packing house inquiry) caused alarm among the packers," said Mr. Heney, "and I want to find out what you know of the flood of telegrams which came to the judiciary committee at Washington as a result."

"My best recollection is that I was in the West on another matter at the time," said the witness.

Mr. Heney produced a copy of a telegram dated Washington, D. C., and addressed to Nelson Morris, Jr., at Chicago, by Edward Morris, Jr., both members of the firm of Morris & Co.

It dealt with the Borden resolution

and suggested that 100 telegrams, "not all worded alike," should be sent to Congressman Morgan of Oklahoma, arguing that an investigation would be a bad business proposition for the cattle interests of Oklahoma. Witness said that he knew nothing about it.

Question of Shipping Eggs

Swift Manager Said to Have Suggested Selling Poor Ones Locally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—M. W. Borders, attorney for Morris & Co., was subpoenaed by Francis J. Heney, yesterday, in the course of his investigation into the packing house situation. Mr. Heney also read several letters relating to Swift & Co.'s operations, of which the first was by H. B. Collins, a Swift manager, who, until recently, was with the Food Administration in Washington.

According to the attorney, Mr. Collins wrote as follows to Edward F. Swift:

"We are arranging to discontinue interstate shipments of eggs not suitable for edible purposes. Our legal department is looking up and giving us information on the question of selling these edible eggs locally, and we will be governed by their instructions. We believe this way of handling the matter should be safe."

"H. B. COLLINS."

The ruling of Henry Veedor, general counsel for Swift & Co., was read as follows: "Mr. Collins' suggestion that he discontinue interstate shipments of eggs, unsuitable for edible purposes, and that he sell the same locally, where such sales are not in violation of law, is entirely satisfactory."

BATTLEPLANES TO BE READY IN JULY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced that American-built battleplanes will be in France by July in sufficient quantities to insure adequate air protection of the sectors then held by American troops, notwithstanding previous conditions which have hampered the development of the air program.

SALES FOR SOLDIERS CHARGED

To the Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The directors of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association have agreed to accept \$3.10 per 100 pounds for milk in March, a reduction of 10 cents per 100 pounds from the winter figure.

TURNVEREIN QUILTS ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Because of the revelations made in the investigations of the German-American Alliance, the Turnverein at Beaver's Falls, Wis., has determined to withdraw from affiliation with the alliance.

SUPPRESSED BOOK STILL DISTRIBUTED

Pastor Russell's "The Finished Mystery" Continues to Be Sold in Worcester, Despite the United States Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Despite the order of the United States Government forbidding the circulation of the Pastor Russell book, "The Finished Mystery," on the ground that it contains seditious statements, a house-to-house canvass is being conducted here for the sale of the book.

Statements have been made on behalf of the International Bible Students' Association that it would not sell another copy of the book without cutting out the offending pages, but at least one purchaser, residing on Piedmont Street, bought from an agent on Friday a copy which was complete.

According to word received here from the federal authorities, it makes no difference whether the pages are in or out of the book; it is an offense against the Espionage Act, to distribute it in either form.

It was said that those responsible for the book offered to take out the particular pages on which the statements appear, and sell no copies that had not been thus deleted, but the Department of Justice refused to make any such compromise.

A question asked of the canvasser, a woman, from whom the customer on Piedmont Street bought a copy of the book, if she was not afraid of getting into trouble by selling the book in disregard of the Government's orders, brought this reply: "Mr. Van Amburg said it was all newspaper talk, and told us to go ahead and sell it just as we did before."

The situation has brought from the Rev. Benjamin F. Yelton a statement calling on the Mayor and chief of police of Worcester to do something, not to wait for the United States authorities to act. The Government, he says, has its hands full—"too full to suppress every bit of seditious propaganda in every community which is too passive to act for itself."

He refers in his statement to another book put out by the same association which contains praise for certain utterances of Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to the United States, and of King Frederick of Prussia, and asks: "Why these insertions and German eulogies in a book meant to be a work to direct Bible study?"

He says also that the book refrains from attacking Germany, yet attacks England, and, referring to a state-

ment that "the people are ground down to starvation wages," asks what religious or pacifist propaganda is achieved by the circulation of this economic slur on England. Similarly, touching on a passage directed at business, he inquires what biblical teaching it is intended to interpret.

The book, he says, makes the statement: "The present condition must be entirely overthrown," and then, with a remark that it is strange to the Kaiser and the association agreed to begin the war at the same time, adds that it says, later: "These buds will thrive, but will not bear fruit before October, 1914—the full end."

WELLESLEY SOCIETY HONORS GEN. PERSHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., has been elected an honorary member of the Agora Society in Wellesley College, and a letter of acceptance from him was read at a meeting of the organization, March 9. When in Wellesley, the wife of the General was member of the Agora.

Prohibitionists are pointing out that the liquor traffic will do its utmost to discredit prohibition in Newport as it did in the State of Maine, and only by rigid enforcement of the law as was finally applied in Maine, will illicit selling be stamped out of this naval training station. As Newport is one of the popular summer resorts, attention of the traffic will be focused on it, say anti-saloonists, and it is to offset any attempts at illegal selling, particularly to men in the service of the United States, that prohibitionists should direct their efforts to Newport.

Orders have been issued by Secretary Daniels to John T. Cooney, in charge of the Newport office of the department of justice, to see that the closing order is complied with. Capt. James W. Oman, commandant of the second naval district, also has been directed to enforce the order, and he in turn has notified all stations and base commanders.

HARVARD PLANS FOR AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Preparation for the economic, commercial and social problems following the conclusion of the war is the object of a series of "group discussions" inaugurated at Harvard University on Friday night, when A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the institution, addressed the students in mass meeting. Several professors at the university have been designated to lead these discussions, and at the mass meeting more than 200 students agreed to take part in the consideration of problems which will arise with the coming of peace. Mr. Lowell declared it necessary to wage the war to a conclusive peace, in order to prevent another war. H. A. Yeoman, dean of Harvard, pointed to the need of developing leaders in various lines of endeavor.

Save Food—Food May Win the War



Fifty Million Dollars for Good Will

The Good Will of one of America's largest mercantile enterprises is valued at *fifty millions* and so printed in their general balance sheet.

Nothing new, to be sure, but seldom recorded as a *tangible asset*, in a cold, dry financial statement.

Then who says there is no *sentiment* in business?

To so conduct their business as to foster the good will of the purchasing public has been for eighty-three years the constant

and invariable aim and practice of the Paine Furniture Company.

No service too small nor too large to receive their most painstaking care in all matters of home furnishing and decoration.

The sketch suggests a smart Bedroom Suite in Old Ivory enamel, decorated in colors: Bureau, twin beds, dressing table and chair, the five pieces for \$150.

Unusual Rugs, Carpets and Draperies at relatively moderate prices.

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*Announce
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Monday Tuesday
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*This Exhibit is
Most comprehensive of all
that is new and authentic
in Gowns, Tailored Suits,
Coats, Capes, Separate Skirts,
Silk Petticoats, Blouses and
Sweater Coats*

*Please take this as a Personal invitation to attend
this Display*

No Cards have been sent by mail

Georgette Gown, wool embroidery, \$47.50

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING URGED

Conference on Rural Education
Is Held at the Worcester State
Normal School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Democracy will be more truly assured when citizenship is more definitely fostered in the schools—was a theme at the rural education conference held at the Worcester State Normal School Friday. The upholding of democracy internally by a more carefully trained citizenship is giving evidence of taking on the title of "slogan" in an ever-increasing number of communities. At this conference the majority of the speakers urged this sort of training.

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, one of the speakers, said in brief: "It has been definitely proved that men destined to fight on to victory in this war cannot adequately do so if illiterate. Teachers must also press their charges with the necessity of sacrifices, great and small, if America is to achieve victory. And the rural teacher has the opportunity of training for a higher percentage of health, in order that so many shall not be lost to their country's service."

Lewis S. Mills, agent of the Connecticut State Board of Education, stated that so far citizenship had been too much looked upon as a textbook subject. That after much study he had compiled a list of right habits of thought and action that build up an understanding of the fundamentals of government.

Another speaker, Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University, asserted: "The Germans are children in politics. Prof. Wilhelm Wien, privy councilor and holder of the Nobel prize of \$40,000, could see no virtue in the French Revolution, called by Wendell Phillips the most unmixed of blessings that had ever befallen mankind. No American will ever go to Germany to study politics or morals, both of which are non-existent there. But the French are extremely logical. Their heavy abuses were fought down, never again to come up."

The keynote of the French education is that all is absolutely free. French leaders are ever giving free valuable lectures for public instruction. And now women teachers of France have been instilling national ideals and duties in "cellar schools" right under the bursting of shells. Now it is for us, especially for the teachers in the schools, rural or urban, to impress upon the young that though some countries with a great price obtained their freedom, we, like Paul, were free-born, but in order to keep this freedom a great price must be paid."

When Lieut-Commander Thomas Mott Osborn addressed the teachers, he asked, "Is our democracy a failure?" And in answer, said, "It behooves America in this time of spiritual housecleaning to put to herself the query: 'How about the ideals underlying an educational system that is such that men can say these things?'" Nobody can say whether or not democracy has failed, for while the word has been written into our Constitution and is often on our lips, we seem to be afraid of the things we profess to believe and hesitate to apply them fearlessly. Our ideals must be more earnestly laid down and taught, and those who teach these ideals must themselves live up to them or their teaching will fail."

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL GOES BACK TO SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Daylight Saving Bill, which was passed by the House yesterday in slightly different form from that in which it was approved by the Senate last June, has gone back to the Senate and the measure's supporters have set about to obtain early agreement.

Under the Senate bill the clocks in the United States would be set forward an hour on the last Sunday of April and turned back again on the last Sunday in September, while the House bill would change the clocks on the last Sunday in March and the last Sunday in October.

BOY SCOUTS IN LOAN CAMPAIGN
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Boy Scouts of America have been mustered into the army workers for the third Liberty Loan campaign, which will open April 5. Every preparation is being made by Liberty Loan campaigners to get 15,000,000 subscribers to the third loan.

PILOT MACKEY RELEASED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Pilot Frank Mackey of the explosion steamship Mont Blanc who was committed to the Supreme Court on a charge of manslaughter, was today released by Judge Russell on a writ of habeas corpus.

Gentle Cleansing Co.
A. R. DALOZ, Manager.

AT WAR SERVICE SHOP

415 Boylston Street, Boston

Where articles will
be called for and
returned.

Benefits to go for War Work

Dearborn Hats
SPRING MODELS
Sarah Jane Dearborn
100 Boylston St., BOSTON

The Judge said that the evidence as presented to him did not show any gross negligence justifying the charge of manslaughter. Walter O'Hearn, counsel for Pilot Mackey, read letters claiming that John Johansen, helmsman of the Belgian relief steamer Imo which collided with the Mont Blanc was a German, and his photograph had been recognized by Mr. and Mrs. George Adair of Pueblo, Col., in whose employ he had been. Commander Frederick Wyatt, examining officer of the port and Capt. Alme Lemedec of the Mont Blanc are on bail awaiting trial at the regular session of the Supreme Court.

CONCRETE SHIP SAID TO PROMISE WELL

A PACIFIC PORT—After a study of the reinforced concrete ship Faith, launched last Thursday, Chief Engineer N. G. Wig of the Department of Concrete Construction of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, said he believed the new type of vessel might prove to be a vital war measure. The question of durability remained to be determined, but, at the least, it would exceed the term of the war. Quick construction in cheap yards was an advantage, he thought, that probably would lead to construction of concrete ships on a large scale.

TEACHERS' PAY BILL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Indorsement of the so-called "teachers' pay bill" now pending before the Legislature, with certain exceptions, is given by the Boston Finance Commission in a report on the subject made to Mayor Peters today. The commission recommends that the money for the increase be taken from the regular school appropriations and not by an increase in taxes. The commission would take seven per cent from the appropriation for accommodations and three per cent from that for repairs, for the increased pay purposes.

ROALD AMUNDSEN TO LECTURE ON WAR AIMS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, arrived here today to lecture to United States audiences, especially those containing persons of Norwegian descent, on behalf of the United States and Entente war aims. He recently made a tour of the western front. He will talk here and in other cities under the auspices of the American Scandinavian Foundation.

ALLEGED HOG ISLAND PLOTTERS ARRESTED

CHESTER, Pa.—Stanley Lockavitz and Martin Pushkofsky, both of Camden, N. J., said to be implicated in the plot to blow up the Hog Island shipyards, are being held without bail. They were arrested at the yard of the Sun Shipbuilding Company in this city. It was testified in Washington that 245 pounds of dynamite had been found secreted about the Hog Island yards.

MEXICO NEEDS SHIPPING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Col. M. Perez Romano, Minister Plenipotentiary for the Mexican Government to Japan, who is en route from Japan to Mexico states that the Mexican Government is finding its commerce very much injured by lack of shipping. It is understood that the Mexican Government would be willing to assist in the establishment of a shipbuilding plant at some suitable point on the west coast of Mexico. They would first construct small coasting vessels for their home coastal commerce, and would, later, extend their operations to other countries.

RUMANIAN CABINET
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement of the resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet, headed by M. Averescu, is made in a dispatch to the State Department from Jassy. A new Cabinet, the message says, will be formed by M. Merghimalon.

Miss Hollana's New Shop

MISS HOLLAND

Formerly at 423 Boylston Street.

Announces the Opening of Her New Shop at

567 Boylston Street, Boston

Imported and Domestic Dresses, Suits and Coats, French Waists and Bodices.

The fashionable Middy Waist Coat.

Great Variety of Silk and Wool Sweaters in the new shades.

Although Miss Hollana's unvarying standard of best quality and perfect taste is rigidly adhered to, these offerings are nevertheless at remarkably low prices.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

northeast of Prosses. Strong French detachments advanced in the evening on a wide front, but succeeded only in obtaining a footing in our foremost trenches west of the Thulzy-Nauroy road. Elsewhere they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse there was increased artillery activity throughout the day.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"Welsh troops carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Armentieres, and captured 15 prisoners and two machine guns. Hostile artillery was active southeast of Ypres, in the neighborhood of the Menin Road and south of Houthulst Forest."

The War Office statement issued on Friday reads:

Our raiding parties entered the enemy lines last night west of Villers-Guislain and brought back a few prisoners. Hostile raids were repulsed in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and Poelcappelle.

Our artillery and the enemy artillery showed some activity during the night southwest and west of Cambrai, south of Armentieres and in the Messines and Menin road sectors.

Last night's official communication reads:

"At dawn this morning Canadian troops raided enemy trenches south of Lens and brought back 14 prisoners. A hostile raid was attempted last night in the neighborhood of Passchendaele by a large party of the enemy, who suffered heavily from our artillery barrage and machine gun fire in their unsuccessful attempt to reach our lines. We secured a few prisoners."

"This morning, under cover of a heavy bombardment, a hostile raiding party attacked our posts south of the Menin road but was repulsed by rifle fire.

The hostile artillery was less active on most parts of the front but it has shown somewhat greater activity in the Lens and Messines sectors and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement from the War Office last night reads:

"There was rather lively artillery fire along the whole front, especially on the right bank of the Meuse and in the regions of Bezonvau and Vacheraville. In Lorraine, west of Forville, an enemy raid was dispersed with losses.

"Last night our aviators dropped 5640 kilograms of bombs on a number of railway stations and cantonments in the enemy zone.

"Belgian communication—During the last two days the artillery activity was considerable at times. Our barrage fire checked an attempted enemy movement against an advance post near Merckem. The enemy frequently used asphyxiating shells, to which we replied with a bombardment of the same nature. At several points on the front between Nieuport and above Dixmude the firing was very lively. Certain of our cantonments behind the fighting zone were shelled by long-range guns. We replied with a bombardment of the same nature.

"At several points on the front between Nieuport and above Dixmude the firing was lively.

"Eastern theater: The artillery activity continued rather lively, being most violent around Monastir.

"British aviators bombed several places on the Struma front. An enemy machine was destroyed in an aerial combat near Lake Doiran."

The French War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

The enemy artillery activity in the Champagne, in the region of the Monts, in the Vosges, east of St. Die, and in the region of Hartmannswillerkopf was less violent.

In the Champagne region west of Mont Cornillet the French have regained trenches which the Germans had occupied since March 1. The

French brought back 42 prisoners and two machine guns.

During the day three German aeroplanes were destroyed by our pilots. It is confirmed that on March 9 Sub-Lieutenant Madon destroyed two German aeroplanes. Our aviators in several sorties recently carried out effective bombardments, dropping 1800 kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, works and aerodromes in the enemy zone.

ARMY OF THE EAST, March 13—The artillery was active on the right bank of the Vardar and northeast of Monastir. Bombing raids were carried out by allied aviators against the railway line between Seres and Drama, on enemy depots in the Vardar Valley and against the railway station at Berenc.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse there was increased artillery activity throughout the day.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"Welsh troops carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Armentieres, and captured 15 prisoners and two machine guns. Hostile artillery was active southeast of Ypres, in the neighborhood of the Menin Road and south of Houthulst Forest."

The War Office statement issued on Friday reads:

Our raiding parties entered the enemy lines last night west of Villers-Guislain and brought back a few prisoners. Hostile raids were repulsed in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and Poelcappelle.

Our artillery and the enemy artillery showed some activity during the night southwest and west of Cambrai, south of Armentieres and in the Messines and Menin road sectors.

Last night's official communication reads:

"At dawn this morning Canadian troops raided enemy trenches south of Lens and brought back 14 prisoners. A hostile raid was attempted last night in the neighborhood of Passchendaele by a large party of the enemy, who suffered heavily from our artillery barrage and machine gun fire in their unsuccessful attempt to reach our lines. We secured a few prisoners."

"This morning, under cover of a heavy bombardment, a hostile raiding party attacked our posts south of the Menin road but was repulsed by rifle fire.

The hostile artillery was less active on most parts of the front but it has shown somewhat greater activity in the Lens and Messines sectors and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement from the War Office last night reads:

"There was rather lively artillery fire along the whole front, especially on the right bank of the Meuse and in the regions of Bezonvau and Vacheraville. In Lorraine, west of Forville, an enemy raid was dispersed with losses.

"Last night our aviators dropped 5640 kilograms of bombs on a number of railway stations and cantonments in the enemy zone.

"Belgian communication—During the last two days the artillery activity was considerable at times. Our barrage fire checked an attempted enemy movement against an advance post near Merckem. The enemy frequently used asphyxiating shells, to which we replied with a bombardment of the same nature. At several points on the front between Nieuport and above Dixmude the firing was very lively. Certain of our cantonments behind the fighting zone were shelled by long-range guns. We replied with a bombardment of the same nature.

"At several points on the front between Nieuport and above Dixmude the firing was lively.

"Eastern theater: The artillery activity continued rather lively, being most violent around Monastir.

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BULGARIANS SEEK A NEW ALLIANCE

Their Minister at Washington Receives Open Letter to Effect That Hope of People Is to Throw off Yoke of Kaiserism

HOUSTON, Tex.—In furtherance of a movement among Bulgarians in the United States to make the people in all countries aware of Bulgaria's efforts to detach herself from an enforced alliance with the Central Powers, an open letter has been written to Prof. Stephen Panaretov, Bulgarian Minister at Washington, D. C., by Dr. Hadzilov A. Tsanoff of Rice Institute, in this city. The letter follows:

"The grim events of 1913, and the more recent blunders of Entente diplomacy in the Balkans, compelled Bulgaria to wage a war of liberation in unwilling alliance with three autocracies, but in the firm hope that ultimately the democratic world would give her justice and thus enable her to break with the Kaiser and the Sultan. For a whole year since America entered the war, Bulgaria, resisting all German pressure, has made possible your continued presence in Washington, thus proving daily that the Sofia statesmen remember the American democratic ideals which they learned at Robert College, your own Alma Mater, that they will continue to recognize America as a friend, and will never recognize the Prussian as a master.

"The Russian revolution changed the entire meaning of the war. It thrilled every Bulgarian heart. But, while the moral effect of Russian freedom is chastening and refining the democracies of the west, and has made sympathy with Kaiserism doubly impossible for democratic Bulgaria, the recent complete military collapse of the revolution has weakened Bulgaria's resistance to German pressure and is even today staining the heretofore spotless record of our free nation.

"Have we lived to see the day, sir, when a Bulgarian King and Government stand by the Kaiser while his sword is piercing the very heart of Russia, our cultural mother and liberator, to destroy her new freedom? Are Bulgarian citizens indeed to be transported, like cattle from the trenches of Macedonia, where they have been battling for freedom, to the trenches of Flanders and France, there to face death and dishonor for a cause which is foreign to them and which they detest? Germany, outwardly victorious, is plunged into the abyss of ignominy, and she is designedly dragging us down, in order to make us irreconcileable heretics.

"From the Bulgarian Legation in Stockholm my brother, a captain in the Bulgarian Army's general staff, has voiced the indignant protest of all democratic Bulgaria against the Prussianism of the Sofia Court and its betrayal of Bulgaria's honor. We Bulgarians in this country are not muzzled by Prussian censorship. We must speak out for our freedom-loving brothers at home. And you, sir, a thorough democrat, are our Minister, the Minister of the Bulgarian people. To you, as a free citizen of Bulgaria, I denounce openly and unequivocally the connivance of Ferdinand's henchmen at the crucifixion of free Russia, and the sending of Bulgarian troops to the western front. Through you I call upon all my countrymen in America to declare unitedly and publicly to the world that the Bulgarian people have no part and lot in this disgrace. Future freedom for Bulgaria is unthinkable if free Russia is crushed and if the ideals for which America is fighting today are defeated in Europe. We know this; the heart of democratic Bulgaria is with democratic America and with free Russia, and not with the Kaiser.

"We turn now to America. She must not condemn the Bulgarian people along with Ferdinand and his Prussian masters. Now is the time for her to extend a hand directly to the Bulgarian folk. Let her, speaking for the Allies, recognize the justice of our cause in Macedonia. Offer peace to Bulgaria on the explicit condition that she break definitely with the Kaiser. Such a resolute word, clearly spoken, will change the entire Balkan situation."

SCOTTISH WOMEN DEMAND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Glasgow District Union of the British Women's Temperance Association held their annual meeting in Glasgow recently under the presidency of Mrs. Gourlay. The report showed total membership of 31,581, an increase of 53 during the year. The income for the year amounted to £626, 13s. 10d., and after meeting all expenses a balance of £159, 8s. 3d. remained in hand.

In her opening address the president said the great event at the present moment was the passing of the Representation of the People Bill which gave the parliamentary franchise to women in the United Kingdom for the first time in history. Now women had obtained the franchise, Mrs. Gourlay said, they must be taught to value it. If united, she declared, the women's vote would be able to turn an election. Continuing, Mrs. Gourlay said the Government had not seen their way to introducing prohibition, but they had given the women the means of working for it in 1920 when the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, which provides for local option, comes into force. And she declared it was a thousand times better for men and women to vote it out themselves than for a government to say, "Thou shalt not drink."

A resolution protesting against the action of the Premier and the Cabinet in ignoring the desire of the Scottish

people for prohibition, and calling upon the Government and Parliament to prohibit the liquor traffic without delay, and deplored the destruction of vast quantities of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and spirits at a time when there was an urgent call for food economy, was moved and unanimously carried.

Another resolution pledging the meeting to a vigorous campaign for the enrolling and educating of women voters to use their votes at all elections to overthrow the drink traffic, and to promote the welfare of the people was also unanimously agreed to. And it was further resolved to form a citizenship department of the Glasgow District Union to give effect to the resolution.

WHITMAN FORCES ARE CONFIDENT

New York Governor and His Followers Expect Him to Be Elected for a Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman and his friends express themselves as being more confident than ever that he will be renominated and reelected this year for a third term. The recent victory of the Governor in the Senate on the question of the appointment of a farms and markets council of 11 members, satisfactory to the farm organizations of the State, has greatly elated the Whitman forces. What promised to be a troublesome problem has been quickly solved, in the opinion of the Whitman men, and is now disposed of beyond the reach of political opponents to revise it.

Should the Governor win his third term it will be without precedent in the political history of the State, and make him a conspicuous candidate for President on the Republican side in 1920.

It is admitted now that some of the members of the council first appointed by the Governor were not the kind to win the confidence of the agricultural interests. When that was made plain to Governor Whitman, he, without hesitation, asked all the members to resign in order that he might reorganize the council. This was done within a few days, and the new council will be dominated by six of the members who are practical farmers. There seems to be no doubt, in the opinion of the Republican leaders, that Governor Whitman will receive the farm vote, or as much of it as the Republican Party ever receives.

ANOTHER BOMB FOUND AT WAR PRISON CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The third bomb to be found at the German civilian war prison camp at Ft. Douglas, which has been handed over to Col. George L. Byram, prison commandant, is said to provide testimony to the deliberate intent of the prisoners to go to almost any lengths to escape from their imprisonment. The bomb, which is even more powerful than the preceding two, has, it is said, convinced the officers in charge of the camp at Ft. Douglas that the prisoners will leave nothing undone to accomplish their purpose.

Officers are at a loss to know how the bomb was made, considering the strict regulations and watch upon the prison camp. They suspect that in some manner assistance is being given to the prisoners from the outside.

IMPORTANCE OF BRISBANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Importance is attached to Brisbane becoming a port of call, for a new line of Japanese steamers, especially as shipping is so scarce nowadays. The Osaka Shosha Kaisha liners are purely cargo carriers and commenced trading with Australia last year, running a monthly service to Sydney. Now Melbourne, Port Pirie and Brisbane have been added as ports of call. The headquarters are at Osaka, Japan, and Vladivostok is used as the transhipping port for Australian goods.

THE SPRINGFIELD BORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—For four years the construction of the Springfield Bore has been in hand and the work has already cost £16,000. The Bore has now reached a depth of 5500 feet and the sandstone formation promises a good strike of water. Excellent flows of water were struck at 3000 feet and at 5000 feet. The temperature of the water is 182 degrees. The boring is now costing about £4 a foot, and the casing 7s. a foot. Springfield is 50 miles from Blackall. The boring in this district has been hampered by want of casing.

The present situation is very well

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ENTENTE

Country Firm in Intention to Maintain Its Commercial Relations With the Allies

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is only a couple of months since the first commercial and financial missions of the Allies came to Spain to negotiate with her for an exchange of products and manufactures, but during that time, quite apart from their efforts and the advantages which members of these missions have proved to the Spanish Government and people they will obtain from a reciprocal arrangement with the nations which possess what they need most for their life and industry, a remarkable change has come over the country and its attitude toward these Allies which is well set forth, as follows, by a reliable political authority.

It could, of course, hardly be more than simple coincidence, but the missions of the Allies, beginning with the arrival from Paris of M. Joseph Thierry in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary for the purpose of adjusting financial conditions between the two countries, and being succeeded quickly by other French missions, a British mission and a mission from the United States, reached Spain just at the time that the economic crisis was assuming its acutest form, and in the interval the country has been passing through the worst pangs of such a crisis and has been clearly seen that unless it accepted the help the Allies were willing to give it on the most reasonable terms, chaos and disaster must quickly supervene.

The state of things at the moment is that all such difficulties as exist with France are in process of adjustment; that a commercial agreement has been put through with England by which Spain receives the coal of which it is desperately in need and in exchange sells iron, fruit and other things that it cannot find a market for anywhere else and much desires to sell, and that a similar agreement has been arranged with the United States by which Spain again receives the goods and materials she cannot do without and sells things she yearns to sell. A short time ago, when the United States felt it to be necessary to reduce its exports of cotton to Spain the immediate result was something in the nature of a panic at Barcelona, the chief cotton manufacturing center, and the manufacturers, seeing no possibilities of future supplies, began immediately to conserve what they had, put their factories on short time, closing them on some days of the week, and thus in a large measure of necessity creating a most serious industrial and economic upset in the busiest, most progressive and most serious region in Spain.

The hard-headed business men of Barcelona soon made it clear to the authorities in Madrid that this state of things could not be endured, and that if this was pure neutrality the sooner it was abandoned the better, or Spain would collapse.

Less than a year ago Spain all but completed a commercial agreement with England which in its terms and conditions was practically identical with that which has just been arranged, but before it was signed the Germanophiles stepped in with threats declaring that such agreements would be a positive violation of neutrality and that if Spain signed one she must take the consequences.

The result was that the agreement was not signed, and subsequently Spain had to petition for a renewal of England's offer. Now, when both England and America have made commercial agreements with Spain, when France is completing financial and commercial arrangements with her, and England also is negotiating with the peninsula in a financial sense, the Germans and their friends in Spain know perfectly well that, the people being hungry, and the factories silent, it would be of no use whatever to talk any more about neutrality, and therefore there is an outburst of intense activity on the part of the German submarines against Spain. It can make no difference, for the country from top to bottom has made up its mind that not merely must it maintain good commercial relations with the Allies in the future, but that for the present it is literally vitally necessary that it should do so.

Newspapers and politicians that six months ago were doubtful about the wisdom of any of these agreements are now enthusiastic advocates of them, and though the first supplies, in the form of coal from England, have only just begun to trickle through, the country is already preparing to rejoice and seems to see its troubles disappearing like the dews of a summer morning. In this characteristic, it is much too optimistic, and, as the war still remains, so will many of its difficulties, but undoubtedly the agreements with America and England will relieve it from the worst strain and enable it to get along somehow.

The present situation is very well

expressed by a well-known and judicious financial authority, Señor Angel Illana, who says that the declaration by the Premier that Spain was negotiating commercial treaties with various foreign nations was enough to let loose the passions of a part of the Germanophile press, because of the simple and fatal geographical coincidence that she could only do business with one set of the belligerents, and only with that set was it possible for her this very day to make an arrangement by which she would be relieved of the terrible difficulties in which she found herself.

The Germanophiles, says Señor Illana, after publishing the most exaggerated statements of the value of the peseta have convinced themselves that the people cannot resign themselves for the sake of the romantic pleasure of knowing that their money is worth more than that of other people, and therefore the German tactics are now changed, and they support the proposition that treaties of this kind should be reserved for the consideration of Parliament. To continue with diplomatic dilatoriness in this matter would not only constitute a grave lack of knowledge of the seriousness of things, but would certainly lead to an economic upheaval. The exportation of our harvests of wines and fruits and the importation of cotton, petrol and various other things are absolute national urgencies, and are not merely masks to hide the desire to favor the quotations of francs and pounds. We have arrived at such a point that the free exercise of supply and demand is not enough to yield to us the foreign merchandise we need. It is imperative that we should resort to political expedients, and, as is natural, certain compensations must be offered.

To be candid, the Spanish Government cannot now go forth to offer that of which it has a great excess such as wine and oranges. Coal, tin-plate, ferrromanganese, petrol and cotton with which the Allies can supply us, mean privations to them when they do so, because they are not things of which they themselves have any excess, and it is simple logic that in exchange they should ask from Spain credits or merchandise that will represent some sacrifice for Spain. We must face this matter as an inevitable phenomenon imposed on us, and what is needed is that the controlling elements of the country should profit by the lesson experience teaches them, and should view, from above, the Spanish economic problem. Señor Illana then goes on to point out how it is incumbent on Spain that she should make the best of these agreements, that she need not, if she organizes herself carefully, miss any of the things with which she supplies the Allies, and that if she administers to the best advantage what she receives from them she should do well. If she persists with her old ways of carelessness and neglect and still believes that neutrality is to be found on this planet, her vital interests will, he says, be injured.

"It is my firm conviction," he says, "that at this stage of development, where capitalism itself is fighting for its own existence, a clear knowledge

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE ON WAR CRITICIZED

Presidential Candidate of the Labor Party in 1912 and 1916 Gives His Reasons for Inactivity in the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Flax Control Board announces that an order has been made by the Army Council under the Defense of the Realm Regulations prohibiting the delivery of line or tow yarn produced wholly or partly from flax for shipment from Ireland without the permit of the Flax Control Board; such permits will be issued by the Flax Control Board (Irish sub-committee) to whom application should be made at 31 Wellington Place, Belfast. It is further announced that all persons holding any line or tow yarn produced wholly or partly from flax who have not already made a return of their stocks to the Flax Control Board (Scottish or Irish sub-committees) are required to make a return showing quantities and numbers; returns should be made in the case of persons in Great Britain to the Flax Control Board (Scottish sub-committee) 10 Victoria Chambers, Dundee, and in the case of persons in Ireland to Flax Control Board (Irish sub-committee) 31 Wellington Place, Belfast. A return should be made of all yarns in the custody or control of holders irrespective of any question of ownership.

He says that his resignation from the party was not due to any difference of opinion with regard to the general purposes of the organization. Mr. Reimer also says that he has a personal reason which involves the increasing difficulties I have experienced in trying to pursue my profession as a lawyer and at the same time subscribe and constantly adhere to the discipline of a revolutionary body, such as the Socialist Labor Party."

After referring to the efforts of the party toward "emancipating the working class," Mr. Reimer says: "Again the Socialists are confronted with the problem of trying to be consistent in their agitation at a time when the United States has entered into the world war. Unable to adopt a consistent attitude, they likewise refuse to take advantage of the numerous avenues of activity, the only avenues open to them at this time and as a result the ever growing policy of exclusiveness has developed. Let us revert to the resolution adopted by the national executive committee of the party on Jan. 2, 1916, part of which reads as follows: 'Whereas the working class should not consider any country under capitalist rule worthy of defense no matter what the circumstances may be.'

"This consequently became the slogan of the national campaign, and certainly I voiced this statement as strenuously as any. Whatever may be said to the contrary, I know there are members today, who refuse to utter this sentiment, not because of its being a violation of law, but because they are members of the party. She persists with her old ways of carelessness and neglect and still believes that neutrality is to be found on this planet, her vital interests will, he says, be injured.

"It is my firm conviction," he says, "that at this stage of development, where capitalism itself is fighting for its own existence, a clear knowledge

MILLIONS POURING INTO WAR CHEST

United States Already Holds \$100,000,000 in Savings and Pledges Cover One-Third of Next Liberty Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war savings fund had on Friday a round \$100,000,000 to its credit on the books of the Treasury. The stream of small savings is now pouring into Uncle Sam's war chest at the rate of \$700,000 a year, with every indication that the anticipated rate of \$1,680,000 will be attained soon after the Liberty Loan drive.

The Treasury war savings figures record only the actual cash received and not the pledged subscriptions for these securities which, it is estimated, are now about one-third of the total issue.

The \$100,000,000 cash fund now in the Treasury is the equivalent of 24,000,000 of the \$5 "baby bonds," or 400,000 of the "two-bit" thrift stamps. The Government is printing 400,000 of the "baby bonds," enough to fill 2,000,000 war savings certificates.

Although figures are not yet available as to the number of individuals who are carrying thrift cards in their pockets and cutting down their own spending in order that the Government may spend more, the National War Savings Committee estimates that at least 5,000,000 Americans are now enlisted in the war-savings army. The minimum goal is 40,000 war savers. It is expected that 10,000,000 of these will be in the schools.

Before April 6, the war anniversary and the opening of the third Liberty Loan, the war savings fund will be close to \$150,000,000. During the month's drive for pledges for billions for the big bonds, it is expected that the sale of the little war savings bonds will be so greatly stimulated that the total for these securities will be brought up to \$300,000,000 or more. This has been the experience of England. Basil P. Blackett, the British Treasury expert now in Washington, points out that during the Victory Loan in England last year, the sales of war savings certificates were enormously increased. To the English war savings societies, in fact, was given the credit for putting the loan up to the thousand million sterling mark.

FREIGHT INCREASE GRANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An increase of about 15 per cent in commodity rates was granted on Friday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Ferdinand's Fine Furniture

Artistic, Practical Furniture That Will Give Years of Service and Satisfaction



William and Mary (4-Piece) Dining Room Suite \$125.00

An exceptionally attractive suite, finely constructed. The work of the best cabinet makers, beautifully finished in both mahogany and American walnut. A reproduction of the William and Mary period. One of the most popular period designs you can put in your home. The buffet is 54 inches long, 21 inches deep, with French plate mirror, full-length linen drawer and closets. The dining table measures 48 inches and with a 6-ft. extension. The china cabinet is 72 inches tall by 36 inches wide. The serving table is 37 inches long by 20 inches deep. The chairs, having box seat and covered in genuine leather, are extra. Each piece can be purchased separately.

Sweater Yarn

Gray and Khaki

We are selling this yarn at the cost price to help the patriotic women of New England who are doing such a great work in knitting for our soldiers and sailors. No Mail Orders Filled.

\$1.00 Value

70c A Skein



The Low Expense of Our Uptown Location Enables Us to Give Big Values

SOLDIERS URGED TO CONSERVE FOOD

Notices Posted at Camp Devens Says That Wastefulness Is Treasonable and Gives Aid to the Enemy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Cards calling attention to the necessity of conserving food have been posted in the depot brigade barracks, stating in part as follows: "To waste today is a crime against your country, against your people, against the starving people of the world. Wastefulness is treason. It aids the enemy. The folks at home are doing without things that you waste. Money cannot always buy food. Every slice of bread wasted means two ounces of flour. How about you?" Another paragraph advocates keeping the mess hall clean and giving cooperation to the kitchen police. On Friday, the mess halls were inspected by a Washington official, who also visited the quarters occupied by the officers' training school.

Men in the third training battalion of the depot brigade were reviewed on Friday by Capt. Frederick C. Bacon, of Belmont, Mass., 1200 soldiers being in line, and led by the brigade fife and drum corps. Captain Bacon and his staff were mounted, and the line passed in review before Col. H. R. Perry, the new brigade commander.

Officers of the depot brigade called informally at the Officers' Club on Friday evening, extending wishes for his success to Brig.-Gen. William Weigel who left today for his new command in the South. In leaving the cantonment, Brigadier-General Weigel paid a tribute to the efficiency of the officers and men in his command, stating that their work had been most gratifying.

Several hundred recruits are expected to join the ranks of the thirty-third engineer regiment, which will probably become the largest organization in camp. It is commanded by Col. Mark Brooke, and the new men are coming from all parts of the country, several having arrived on Friday from Seattle, Wash.

Maj. W. H. Neil is acting division inspector during the temporary absence of Maj. A. M. Pardee, and Major Pech is acting division adjutant in the absence of Maj. Harry L. Hodges. Capt. Herbert C. Williamson is acting as assistant in place of Maj. Theodore H. Burleigh, and there are several other temporary appointments.

Constante Urigato, a recruit from Naugatuck, Conn., recently asked for a hearing, stating that the interpreter at his selection board failed to tell him about his exemption privileges, and that he would like to leave the service. On Friday when Lieut. J. R. Peterson had the paper asking for a hearing, ready for the soldier to sign, Urigato refused, stating that he had learned to like army life, and that he wanted to remain a soldier.

Frank Doyle of West Andover, Mass., was placed under arrest on Friday night charged with selling liquor to soldiers. This is the first case of alleged bootlegging for some time.

Maj. Arthur B. Hitchcock reported on Friday that 100 per cent of the men in the fifth battalion have taken out war risk insurance, aggregating \$13,715,500, the average policy being for \$910.25.

A class in pistol practice is out on the range daily, being instructed by First Lieut. G. E. Hayes of Dorchester, Mass.

Benefit of Smileage Campaign

BOSTON, Mass.—Governors of all the New England states have been asked to attend the military assembly in aid of the smileage campaign, and which will be held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel on the evening of Monday, April 1. Invitations have also been extended to the mayors of the Massachusetts cities, and to military and naval officials in Boston and vicinity. Music will be furnished by the Jazz Band from the Harvard Radio School as well as a glee club from the same school, the Navy Yard Welfare Band, and other organizations. The affair is arranged by the women's auxiliary committee of the military entertainment council, the commission appointed by Secretary of War Baker to furnish amusement for the soldiers in the various army camps and cantonments throughout the United States.

Northeastern Headquarters

BOSTON, Mass.—Photographers are being enlisted in the signal corps of the northeastern department, and men sent to the three schools of photography maintained by the Government throughout the United States. Later these schools will be consolidated in Rochester, N. Y., with more than 100 instructors in the various branches. During the past few months aerial photography has been greatly developed, and every sector of the battle front is now being divided into plots one-half mile square, numbered, and intrusted to a squad of photographers who will familiarize themselves with their district. As fast as the photographs are developed they are reduced or enlarged to a standardized scale and fitted into places on a large composite photograph of the sector. Cases are on record when only 20 minutes elapsed from the time of photography until the batteries were playing on the enemy lines. In that period, the airmen had returned with their pictures to the lines, developed and printed them, and the batteries trained on the enemy front.

The recruiting station of the staff reserve corps connected with the northeastern department, and which has been located on Boylston Street for nearly a year, has been permanently closed, and henceforth enlistments will be handled from the regular army recruiting station at 3 Tremont Row.

During the period of its existence, more than 6500 men have been examined at the station, and of this number 5136 were accepted. Of the accepted number 2795 men have been definitely enlisted, and many others have been transferred to other departments independent of the staff reserve corps.

Naval Service Club

BOSTON, Mass.—Attendance at the Naval Service Club on Beacon Hill averages more than 100 men each evening, and already sailors from nearly all parts of the country have registered. This evening there will be an orchestral concert and from time to time other entertainments will be held for the men. The canteen is already in operation, and the reading and writing rooms are liberally patronized.

Belgian Relief Fund

BOSTON, Mass.—According to Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the New England Belgian Relief Fund, a total of \$665,521.90 has been realized to date.

Treasurer William H. Stearns of the fund for the one hundred first engineer regiment, formerly the first corps of cadets, states that total contributions now aggregate \$7469.90.

SOLDIERS' BOOKS DRIVE TO START

United States Campaign to Increase Army Libraries to Continue for One Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Every public library in the country has been asked to cooperate in the nation-wide book drive commencing on March 18, and directed by the American Library Association Library War Service, at which time every effort will be set forth to secure 2,000,000 books.

This association is now buying hundreds of thousands of textbooks, for which there is a steadily increasing demand, but it is looking to the public to supply the volumes of lighter literature, books of adventure, biography, history, poetry, travel, and good fiction which the men must have.

In addition to the service in France, the American Library Association also supplies its many cantonment libraries with reading, also the small camps, naval stations, forts, vessels and transports. Already some 300 of these are receiving this service, and it is estimated that at least 500,000 more books will soon be needed for use in the United States.

General Pershing has given unanimous recognition to the need of reading for use of the men overseas.

Accordingly, it has been ordered that shipping space to the amount of 50 tons per month be set aside by the army transport service for the shipment of books to soldiers. This has made it possible to send to France a monthly shipment of nearly 100,000 volumes, a task which the association has cheerfully undertaken.

Already the association has in operation large shipping stations at two Atlantic ports of embarkation. To these stations books from public libraries in all sections of the country are shipped, the actual work of issuing the books at the various stations being in the hands of army chaplains, the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, the Y. W. C. A., and other agencies.

In all its relations with these workers in the army and navy, the finest possible devotion and cooperation has been shown, and the association has gladly undertaken any service to which it has been called.

One may give his books to this splendid cause with the full assurance that soon they will be available for the men to whom so much is due. The men with the colors are indeed an army of readers who call for the best fiction and also for books on history, literature, art, mechanics, aviation, agriculture, in fact, on all lines of serious study. Indeed, it is said that the portion of non-fiction circulation in the camps is larger than in many cities and town public libraries.

The Boston Public Library, which is doing a vast work in the army and naval stations in this vicinity, can make immediate use of several thousand books, as its supply of gift books at the present time is exhausted. It is rather a surprising fact that since last September only 1167 citizens of Boston had donated books for the American Library Association through the local library. While the intensive campaign for books does not begin until next week, it is earnestly hoped that many volumes may be sent at once to meet urgent requests for books. These may be addressed "Library War Service, Boston Public Library," or any of its branches.

Book Collections Begin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Nearly 400 books have been received by the local library since the announcement was made that a nation-wide campaign would begin Monday for 2,000,000 books for soldiers abroad and in camps and cantonments in the United States. Another 400 books had come in since the last box was shipped to France two or three weeks ago, which make 800 books now on hand.

The campaign in this city will be conducted chiefly by the high school pupils, who have been given leaflets explaining the purpose of the book campaign. These leaflets will serve as credentials for the canvassers and will be distributed among others interested in supplying the soldiers with wholesome reading matter. Clergymen have been called upon to take part in the campaign. All books collected will be stored at school buildings until the campaign is over and then the library committee will dispose of them at the direction of the American Library Association, which is directing the country-wide campaign.

CADETS ON TRAINING SHIP TO GRADUATE

More Than 100 Young Men Aboard the Ranger Will Be Available for the Merchant Marine Service March 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—More than 100 cadets in training for merchant marine service may be found any afternoon busily engaged with their studies on board the Massachusetts Nautical Training Ship Ranger, which lies docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard, surrounded by naval craft of all descriptions, but alone as far as its special sphere of activity is concerned.

These cadets who have been in training during the past two years with two cruises of six months each as a part of the course, will be graduated on March 20, and will immediately be available for merchant marine service of which there is the most urgent need at this time. With the opening of the next course, the number of cadets will be considerably increased, it is expected.

The Ranger, which was built in 1876, makes an ideal training ship, being of the barkentine type, and fully equipped for the various lines of work for which it is used. She carries four 6-pound guns, and is now painted the regulation navy gray.

Men receive training in both deck and engine-room duty, and upon graduation are presented with certificates showing their special qualifications. If they have attained the age of 19 years, they are allowed to take examinations for the position of third officer or engineer, and their certificate is accepted as an equivalent to two years of actual service, though it is generally acknowledged that training on the Ranger is vastly superior to the usual life on ship. Cadets are instructed in the theories of navigation, rope splicing, sail-making, boat drill, and they are given a general all-around training in deck seamanship.

Admittance to courses on the Ranger is through competitive examinations which are held semi-annually, and in addition to other requirements, letters of recommendation from three reputable citizens who know the applicant are obligatory.

Candidates must be between the ages of 16 years, 6 months, and 20 years. The expense is \$90 the first year, and \$25 during the second year.

The day's program commences with reveille which is sounded at 6 o'clock in the morning, followed by cadets' muster, and a general turn-to for scrubbing the deck and camel. Breakfast is served at 7:30 o'clock, and the call to colors comes at 7:55, with colors five minutes later.

Following a short drill the study call is given at 8:45 o'clock, continuing until 10:25 when a short recess is taken, after which the studies are resumed until 12:25, when mess is served.

Then follow periods of drill, patrol duty, extra duty for the awkward squad, with the call to colors at sunset. Supper is served at 6 o'clock, with an hour and a half following devoted to study. Taps are sounded at 9:20 o'clock, and then quiet reigns on the ship.

Considerable time is given over to athletics, such as swimming, bowling, hockey, basketball, and baseball in season, and during the winter months there are usually entertainments.

Week-end liberty is allowed from 4 o'clock on Friday afternoons until 8 o'clock on Sunday evenings, and cadets whose homes are not too far distant usually spend the time with their families.

Self-reliance is one of the features of training on the Ranger; the boys are taught how to care for their clothing, and there are many other useful branches which would prove of value to men in any vocation.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ENTIRE COAL OUTPUT

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regulations for controlling the entire output of coal of America for the year beginning April 1, are to be announced at once by the Fuel Administration. Under the new regulations, cross-handling of coal is to be eliminated by designations of zones within which coal produced will be consumed. About a score of these have been laid out.

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CHANGE IN TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Spring Opening

Exhibiting the latest styles for Spring and Summer

March 21, 22 and 23

At a complete selection of trimmed and untrimmed models to select from.

For Dress Hats, \$10 upwards.

For Street and Business Hats, \$5-\$10.

Annie T. Low

149 Tremont Street, BOSTON

Rooms 314 and 315

FOOD SITUATION IN NEW ENGLAND

County Farm Bureau Leader Says More Abundant Planting and More Use of Staples Will Solve Present Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Bringing New England nearer to the point of feeding itself by encouraging the farmer to plant more abundantly, and persuading the consumer to subsist on staple crops rather than on non-essentials brought from a distance at the expense of much needed transportation, seem to me to be the principal problems before the food administrators of the six states," said Walter B. Farmer, President of the Rockingham (N. H.) County Farm Bureau on Friday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It is admitted that the resources of New England are far from being developed to their fullest extent.

Thousands of acres of good land are

laying fallow. Only a beginning has

been made in turning the water power

into light, power and heat.

The fishermen claim that in the coastal waters

from Nantucket to Eastport fish are

far more abundant than on any other

part of the Atlantic Coast, with the

possible exception of the Florida Keys.

Northern Massachusetts and Southern

New Hampshire produce the most

practicable apple in the world, the

Baldwin. One of the great onion centers

in the country lies along the

banks of the lower Connecticut River,

while the fame of the Aroostook potato

has spread from one end of the

continent to the other.

"Yet to meet the desire of a small

percentage of the inhabitants who are

still demanding luxuries, and because

a majority of the people still believe

that they must have a particular part

of particularly raised beef cattle,

GREAT SAVING IS SEEN IN PROHIBITION

Boston Official Says Abolishment of the Saloon Would Decrease Charity Expenses From \$300,000 to \$500,000 Yearly

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—From \$300,000 to \$500,000 of the expenditures of the charity departments of the city of Boston would cease to be necessary were the sale of liquor to be stopped, estimated an official who has been making a study of these activities because of the unusual conditions due to the war. Prohibition, effective prohibition, this man declared, would prove a means of great saving in the charitable activities of the city. He held that a further saving of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 could be made if the overseeing of the poor, the infirmary department, the children's institutions department and the institutions registration department were combined in one department and under one able commissioner.

Prohibition and combined organization of these charities departments would go far, this official held, to make an annual saving to the city of from \$600,000 to \$750,000.

The getting rid of useless overhead expense, it was said, was the first thing to be considered in modern business. In the charities departments are overlapping unpaid commissions, but each department has an office in which there are many well-salaried superintendents and clerks.

Were the four charities departments organized into one large department and an efficient man with modern ideas in business and management placed at its head, it was declared that the work would then be coordinated, lost motion done away with and a far more efficient conduct of the benevolences of the city be brought about.

The overseeing of the poor department expended last year over \$225,000 and the mothers' aid division alone some \$350,000. This year the mothers' aid fund may have to be increased by \$100,000 additional. The children's institutions department, which conducts the placing-out division which finds homes for neglected or abandoned children, spent about \$130,000 last year for this purpose. The Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island, which a legislative committee has refused to abolish, spent nearly \$55,000.

The institutions registration department is really the admitting division for the infirmary department, which conducts the institution on Long Island. It was said that about 98 per cent of its work consists of investigating the merits of the claims of applicants for admission to the Long Island Home. The combining of these two departments into one was declared to be a step that any business concern would bring about.

The official, who has studied these departments, held that the combined department of charities might have a board of five unpaid men who desire to render intelligent civic service and a general executive manager instead of a commissioner, who should be paid about \$4000 or \$5000 a year. This manager should carry out the policy mapped out for him by the board of directors. Originally the charities departments in Boston were combined.

ESPIONAGE CASES IN ST. LOUIS COURT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The docket of the St. Louis district of the Federal Court has become so congested with espionage and slacker cases that United States District Judges Lewis of Denver, Col., and Pollock of Topeka, Kan., have been brought on to assist Judge D. P. Dyer in disposing of them.

Judge Lewis will hear the habeas corpus suit brought to release Arthur Frank, detained as an enemy alien and ordered interned. Judge Pollock will try the case of Harry Turner, editor of a fortnightly publication, Much Ado, who is charged with publishing disloyal matter.

One of the most important cases to be handled is that of Henry B. Krenning, arrested in a theater on the charge of calling President Wilson a traitor during the theatrical performance.

TEXAS DRY BILL PASSES SENATE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas Senate on Friday passed, with amendments, the House bill providing for state-wide prohibition. It now goes to a conference committee. In the event of the Governor signing the measure, which is believed probable, it will take effect 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature, or about July 1.

The House passed a bill providing for woman suffrage in state primary elections.

PACKING HOUSE REGULATIONS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government has issued the regulations governing Canadian packing houses in respect to their profits. The regulations are retroactive as from Jan. 1, 1918, and are as already outlined in The Christian Science Monitor. A dividend up to 7 per cent is allowed to go free; between 7 and 15 per cent, one half of the dividend over 7 per cent goes to the public treasury, while all profits over 15 per cent go to the Treasury. Consequently, the highest profit a packing concern can make for the future is 11 per cent. The regulations further provide that a licensee shall not be entitled to retain any

profits exceeding an amount equal to 2 per cent of the gross value of his sales during any one year. There is a further stipulation that "no person, firm, association or incorporated company shall engage in the slaughtering of live stock or the manufacture of products whose business exceeds \$750,000 in gross sales" without a license from the Canada Food Board. Definition of profits and the computation of capital are dealt with in the regulations. For instance, no unreasonably large or excessive salary or other compensation shall be paid to any employee, director or similar person, and treated as part of the operating expenses.

AMERICAN LABOR PLEDGES LOYALTY

New York Federated Union Decides Proposal to End War by International Conferences

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The New York Central Federated Union vigorously decried a proposal that American trade unions support a movement to end the war by international conferences. W. A. Appleton and Josiah Butterworth of the British labor mission were guests at the meeting, and told of the loyalty of English labor.

Leon N. Rouse, a typographical labor union delegate, told them to say to England "that the American trade-union movement throbs in unison with their British and French brothers for victory."

Both Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Appleton spoke at the session and after the latter had finished Alexander Law, a delegate from the carpenters' union, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity express to the trade union movement of Great Britain, through its representatives, Messrs. Appleton and Butterworth, our earnest and sincere determination to continue with our whole efforts until the great war is brought to a conclusion in a manner that will forever safeguard democracy for all peoples.

"Resolved, That there can be no turning back, and that there must be no premature peace. The organized trade union movement of the United States is inherently loyal to the national aspirations for a victorious war against autocracy as represented by the Central Powers of Europe."

It was when the resolution was introduced that Charles Weinstein of the sign painters union brought up the question of an international conference.

"I would like to amend that resolution," he said, "to read that the Central Federated Union express its approval of an international conference which shall include the German workers, following the suggestion made by the British Labor Party and the Trades Council of Great Britain. I am in favor of smashing autocracy, but I believe that we can get German labor to overthrow that autocracy more quickly if we can once get it into their heads that the Kaiser is wrong. That will be the quickest way to end the war, in my opinion."

There were shouts of "he is out of order," and "that's a foolish motion" from all parts of the hall, when Mr. Weinstein sat down.

"There is no time for American labor to speak of an international conference," exclaimed one of the delegates who got the floor. "To make such a proposition is the province of the American Federation of Labor and not to a central body. The question is too big for us to handle under the critical circumstances. I don't believe, either, that any man with a drop of Americanism in his blood wants to adopt such an amendment."

After the amendment had been definitely voted down and the resolution adopted unanimously, Thomas Rock, the chairman, said with a smile: "I had no idea how the brothers felt on the subject, but I decided I would let you come to a vote and be beaten rather than appear tyrannical and save a little time."

BAY STATE RAILWAY MEASURE HEARING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

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THOUSANDS OF GIRLS CARED FOR

Work of Boston Young Women's Christian Association Includes Two Homes Which House About 6600 Transients Yearly

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Thousands of young women from all over the United States and Canada and from islands across the seas, who are working or studying in Boston, are having their interests looked after in various ways by the Young Women's Christian Association, which maintains two large homes where young women having an income of not more than \$15 a week may obtain comfortable and attractive accommodations. Last year these homes cared for 500 young women permanently. During the year 6600 transients were accommodated at these buildings and in the new clubhouse on Beacon Hill. The latter has but four small sleeping rooms, but they have been in constant demand. In the three cafeterias maintained in the same places 345,000 meals were served in 1917.

In addition to providing home comforts the association conducts educational classes in special subjects, has an employment bureau and business agency which places girls in 4000 different paid positions last year, trains for leadership in religious and civic work, has a gymnasium and athletic work and conducts numerous social affairs.

The war work of the Association has been designated as among the most sound of all the activities that have resulted from the war. It has awakened young women to a sense of patriotism many of them had little appreciated before. While this is being strengthened and extended, it is recognized that the regular work must in no wise be diminished.

As one of the leaders of the organization expressed it, the thought of unrest is abroad demanding the presence of just such an influence as the Y. W. C. A. is endeavoring to exert, quiet, clear-minded, pointing, directing and leading the way, protective and helpful to all the young women in the city not otherwise provided for.

What is found to be needed more than anything else at this particular time, and which the association is hoping it will be possible to provide, is a large recreation hall in the path of travel for young girls, and incidentally, their men friends. It should be so accessible that they could easily gather there at the close of a day's work.

"If we had such a home we could do 10 times more in keeping girls off the streets than we are doing now," said Miss Broad, the general secretary, this morning. "No plans have been made for such a place, but there is strong hope that they may develop."

Up to Friday night \$48,272.25 had been subscribed for the fund of \$75,000

which is being raised in Boston for the activities of the association. The final drive started today with special efforts to bring the fund to the desired quota by Monday night.

DRY LEADERS SEE NAHANT VICTORY

Annual Town Meeting Opens After Vigorous Campaign for Abolishment of Saloon

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor NAHANT, Mass.—A vigorous campaign to abolish the saloon from this town and put a stop to the flow of undesirable visitors to several hotels located at Bass Point ended today with the annual town meeting. The prohibition leaders were confident of victory, notwithstanding the fact that Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, who has lived in the town for many years, and who voted against the federal amendment in the Senate last fall, was present to assume his usual duties as moderator.

The majority for license in Nahant has been decreasing for the past three years. In 1915 the margin in favor of the saloon was 68 votes, in 1916 it dropped to 60, while last year the license advocates won by only 15 votes. The average attendance at town meeting is 350 and a change in eight votes last year would have turned the town from wet to dry.

The prohibition leaders this year canvassed the town by means of circulars, in which the desirability of closing the saloons was pointed out and earnest plead made to take away the incentive for the thousands of automobile parties which visit Bass Point during the summer months, and who remain in that part of the town frequently until late at night or early in the morning.

The saloons are located about a mile from the center of the town, and the tide of automobile travel turns aside before reaching the center, some of the townspersons have been willing to vote in favor of license for what little recompense they can derive from working in the hotel trade during the summer months.

Efforts have frequently been made by the advocates of prohibition to obtain some expression on the license question from Senator Lodge, but up to the present time he has refused to comment upon the situation. His residence is at the extreme end of the town, and is farther removed from the saloons than those of his neighbors.

It is possible, in case the town continues to "favor liquor selling," that the United States Government may close the saloons on the ground that they are a menace to the soldiers stationed at Ft. Banks and Ft. Heath, less than three miles across the bay, with excursion steamers connecting the two points during the summer months.

Voting on the license question began early in the forenoon, but the polls were not to be closed until late in the afternoon.

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DR. TRUMBITCH ON JUGO-SLAV ISSUE

Well-Known Southern Slav Leader Urges Unity Between His People and Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Milanese papers are continuing to advocate the necessity for a friendly agreement between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, and the latest incident in their campaign is the publication of a letter from Dr. Trumbitch, the well-known Jugo-Slav leader, in the *Secolo*. Dr. Trumbitch, it appears, was approached by the London correspondent of the *Secolo*. In his letter he declares that he is very pleased to express the views held by himself and his friends on the subject of the reciprocal relations between the Jugo-Slavs and Italy. The Jugo-Slavs up to the present time have been oppressed and divided, he says, and their national territory has been artificially split up and portioned out into several states and a number of provinces. Out of 12,000,000 Jugo-Slavs, 7,000,000 were subject to the Austrian yoke and their sufferings could only be understood by those peoples who were subject to the same tyranny. No one else could understand them because Austria-Hungary had no counterpart anywhere else in the world. The very existence of the two little independent states of Serbia and Montenegro was often a cause of suffering, because it served as a pretext for constant vexations and produced perpetual upheavals. If Austria-Hungary was a perpetual menace to the safety of Italy, this was not because of her superior numbers, but because she held 30,000,000 of her own subjects in a state of modern slavery. Austria-Hungary was not a nation, but a despotic authority. A weaker nation could live in peace and harmony with a powerful neighbor, because every nation had good instincts and an innate feeling for peace but despotism had only instincts for violence and oppression. It lived by this and this was also the cause of its downfall. This condition of things should teach the Italians and Jugo-Slavs, Dr. Trumbitch declares, to understand one another and to unite against the common enemy. This indeed was a necessity of their common existence, because as long as Austria-Hungary existed she would be antagonistic to them.

There was a lot of talk against violent annexations and it was a good thing there should be, but those who were against such things must be in favor of liberty, love, and peace between peoples, and must be against the violence personified by the Dual Monarchy. The whole Jugo-Slav people were convinced of this. They refused the expedient offered to them which was called autonomy, but had another name. Their people aspired to liberty, they wished for unity under one government with their own brothers in Serbia and Montenegro, they wished to be a free and independent nation.

Whoever was struggling for the fulfillment of the same ideals was their friend and their natural ally. The Jugo-Slav people had found their right road which was outlined in the treaty of Corfu, signed by the representatives of Serbia, their indomitable Piedmont, and by the Jugo-Slav Committee. This declaration had its value for it was based on the ideal of nationality—the most solid basis of all, because behind it stood millions of men, the Serbian Army and all the Jugo-Slav volunteers who had been fighting in the Dobrudja, and on the Rumanian front and who now were fighting on the Salonika front. These were all pledges of their firm determination to obtain their own full unity and independence as the result of the general peace.

Every one did not understand what Austria-Hungary was, not every one saw, as they did, millions and millions of Czech-Slovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, Romanians, and Italians condemned to live a life of suffering in Austria-Hungary. All this, however, was seen more clearly by Italy than by anyone else, since she knew of the sorrows of the brothers on the other side of the frontier and knew there could never be security within her borders while Austria-Hungary, as at present constituted, remained in the same position. Italy had entered the war for the sake of her own safety, compromised by a treacherous and oppressive neighbor, who, up to that time, had been her ally, and it was necessary to show Italy that she could only obtain her own object by means of the liberation of the peoples at present under the Austrian-Magyar yoke. Those who advised Italy to take measures for strategic defense against the Jugo-Slavs, a small race as yet not constituted a people, did not do so in the interests of Italy, but in those of her great enemy who was, at the same time, the enemy of the Jugo-Slavs. Their greatest interest lay in a just and sincere understanding between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs.

Dr. Trumbitch goes on to describe the constitution of Austria-Hungary as an abnormal organization, containing 30,000,000 of non-German and non-Magyar inhabitants who are tired of being kept divided from their own race for the benefit of a dynasty and a dominant caste. A cordial agreement between the Jugo-Slavs and Italy was, he declared, the way to attain their common ends. There were no real divisions between them, only misunderstandings made by their common enemy. These were the only obstacles to a complete understanding, and it would not be difficult to remove them. It was said that the Adriatic should be spoken of as an obstacle to the common interests of the two peoples. The only way to overcome the German menace was by driving Austria from the Adriatic where she had no right but that of force; then the safety of that sea could be assured by the common efforts of their peoples and of those others who should have gained liberty

through the war and could face the menace from the German and Magyar countries. Good feeling is not lacking among his people, Dr. Trumbitch affirms, they only want their independence, and when they have gained this they will recognize the interests they have in maintaining cordial relations with the people on the opposite shore.

NEBRASKA SUGAR BEET PRICE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTRÉAL, Que.—Japan can be depended on absolutely to keep faith with the Allies, Dr. C. J. L. Bates, who lately returned to Canada after many years in the Far East, told the members of the Canadian Club here at a recent luncheon. There was not the slightest reason for distrust of the Japanese, Dr. Bates declared, for they had always kept their agreements with other nations to the letter. During the present war they had kept the Pacific coast safe just as surely as the British had protected the Atlantic coast of North America.

The necessity for some definite action has been emphasized recently by a strike of the beet growers in this section, who have declared that unless the factories pay more for beets, none will in the future be raised.

The feeling in the North Platte Valley, where the larger factories are located, has been fanned by several newspaper assaults upon leaders of the beet sugar growers.

A number of years ago the companies were able to get beets for \$4 and \$5 a ton, but the price has been increased recently until \$7 and \$8 have been paid. The new prices demanded by the growers range from \$9 to \$12. The manufacturers insist they cannot pay this and urge as their reason competition with the cane sugar men, a claim, the validity of which the growers refuse to admit.

FARM LABOR WAGES ADVANCE RAPIDLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Wages for all classes of farm labor have advanced so rapidly that the average wage of \$39 a month has been reached, according to a report filed by E. A. Logan, field agent of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. Wages vary from \$20 a month in the south of Missouri to \$50 in the northwest. Efficient farm labor is scarce. The farmers are much concerned over the situation. A registration campaign will open over the State on March 18. It will tabulate all boys from 14 to 21 years old who will work on the farms this summer. More than 1500 boys have enlisted from the St. Louis schools.

VALLEJO DRY ORDER STOPS MANY SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VALLEJO, Cal.—It has been found that the government order establishing a five-mile dry zone around the naval training station located near this city not only closes the 23 saloons and the large Widenmann brewery, in Vallejo, as first announced, but 48 saloons in Contra Costa County, an adjoining county, as well, and also nine restaurants, four social clubs, two hotels, four wholesale liquor houses, and four family liquor stores, in Vallejo, and six or seven road houses outside the city.

The brewery owned by Henry Widenmann, which was closed by the order, and which is said to be valued at \$100,000, had a very large output, supplying a large trade in this section of the State. Mr. Widenmann has announced that he will not fight the order.

"DOWER ACT" IN MANITOBA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The women of Manitoba have now what is styled a "Dower Act." It received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor last week.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The women of Winnipeg have won another victory against the Master Bakers Association. Since the 1st of March all the bakers have been only issuing a 16-ounce loaf. The standard loaf under the municipal bread by-law must weigh 20 ounces. The Food Controller's order of Feb. 16 states that the weight of a loaf of bread in the Province of Manitoba is to be 20 and 16 ounces. The master bakers interpreted the order to their own interests, and eliminated the 20-ounce loaf. They asserted that the order in council meant 20 or 16 ounces. Twice during the past week, the housewives of the city have crowded the City Hall to present their plea for a 20-ounce standard loaf to the members of the special committee, which deals with weights and measures. The deputations were comprised

DR. C. J. L. BATES SPEAKS ON JAPAN

Says She May Be Depended on to Keep Faith With the Allies
—No Reason for Distrust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—Japan can be depended on absolutely to keep faith with the Allies, Dr. C. J. L. Bates, who lately returned to Canada after many years in the Far East, told the members of the Canadian Club here at a recent luncheon. There was not the slightest reason for distrust of the Japanese, Dr. Bates declared, for they had always kept their agreements with other nations to the letter. During the present war they had kept the Pacific coast safe just as surely as the British had protected the Atlantic coast of North America.

But, on the other hand, the speaker said, it was necessary for Europe and America to realize that the old order had passed away in the Far East, and the European powers no longer were secure in the saddle there. Japan was and would continue to be the leader in that part of the world, and the statesmanship of the western world must abandon its attitude of superiority and deal with the Japanese as with equals. Friendship with Great Britain and with America was a fundamental idea in Japanese foreign policy.

Japan was taking the lead in the East not because her statesmen were plotting against their western allies, but because her population of 50,000,000, occupying an area only a fraction of that of the Province of Ontario, and rapidly growing, made it necessary for her to expand. When the surplus population moved in the direction of Canada, the United States and Australia, those nations said, "It shall not come in here." This attitude not only did not tend to promote comity between nations; it forced the Japanese to expand into the eastern countries, with the result that Japanese influence was predominant in Asia. Other factors that made certain her leadership were her military and naval strength and her educational system, which attracted students from all the other Asiatic countries.

Referring to the other large nations of the East, Dr. Bates said that in India and China changes had been wrought which, a few years ago, would have been thought impossible of achievement. In India, there was serious unrest, due to dissatisfaction with political, economic and educational conditions. Nevertheless, the present Government was the best for the country at present, and the fact was recognized by the leaders of the people, who were loyal to Great Britain.

China had abolished the opium traffic, had overthrown the proudest dynasty in history, had unbound the feet of its women and had cut off its queue; and these things were significant of greater things to come in an awakened China.

The importance of the Eastern question was indicated, Dr. Bates said, by the fact that in Asia 900,000,000 people were living in one-fifth the territory that was occupied in the West by 600,000,000 white men. Those millions of colored men were growing nationally and internationally, and they constituted a factor in world politics that must be seriously considered by Western statesmen.

STANDARD LOAF IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

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NEW FORD SUBMARINE PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford has gone to Newark, N. J., to personally supervise the construction of his eastern shipbuilding plant, which will run the year round. As soon as it becomes impossible to float the submarine destroyers constructed at the River Rouge plant, down the Great Lakes, the parts will be shipped by rail to the Newark plant for assembly. Boats of the Eagle type will be built at both plants.

Let the Child Choose

Coward Shoes
Any child who has once worn Coward Shoes will choose them again if you let him decide. Youngsters quickly know the difference between footwear that lets them run and play with comfort and the other kind.

Coward Shoes for children are made in sizes from babyhood up. Start your children in shoes for themselves they can be depended upon to pick the right ones.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St.
(Near Warren Street)
New York
Mail Orders Filled
Sold Nowhere Else

The
**Coward
Shoe**
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

mostly of mothers of large families whose fathers were fighting in France. These women stated that the taking away of four ounces of bread from every loaf was a serious matter for their children. Finally on the suggestion of a woman member of the legal profession, the committee decided to recommend the City Council to petition the Food Controller to have the weight of a standard loaf of bread in Winnipeg fixed at 20 ounces.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, on Friday stated that the concrete ship launched at a Pacific port on Thursday will be subjected to a series of tests, in order to determine the practicability of the concrete type of vessel. If the ship passes the tests administered to the satisfaction of the Shipping Board, the construction of a fleet of this type of vessel will be commenced.

The concrete vessels, if the Shipping Board decides to adopt them as part of its shipbuilding program, will have a uniform tonnage of 7500. Every step of the construction of the vessel just launched has been closely followed by the Government. The vessel, the largest of its kind ever launched, is 320 feet between perpendiculars, 44.6 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, and when loaded will draw 24 feet of water. Her displacement will be 7900 tons, and she will have a carrying capacity of 5000 tons. The vessel is 10 times larger than any of this type vessel now on record in this country.

The tests which the vessel will undergo will be keenly watched by the Government, and it is thought that its practicability and usefulness will be proved.

VACANT LAND CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A branch of the Organization of Resources Committee has recently been opened in this city, its aim being to enlist farm labor, to extend vacant lot and back-yard gardening and to assist producers in every way possible. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. C. F. Bailey, addressed an organization meeting recently, and Sir John Willison occupied the chair. "Unless we produce the maximum amount this year," said Mr. Bailey, "it means that people are going to starve in Europe." He pointed out that Great Britain and France would require from Canada and the United States 250,000,000 more bushels of wheat than was exported to those countries last year, and that unless more land than usual was put under cultivation it would be impossible to meet the demand. The meeting decided to ask the Legislature to conscript land for production. It also placed itself on record as favoring the daylight saving scheme, but a motion to ask that the tilling of gardens on Sunday morning should be allowed, was lost by 80 per cent of the votes. Chief of Police Grasset said, however, that it was not illegal for any man to work on Sunday, providing he was not following his regular occupation.

I. W. W. INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The grand jury in the United States District Court at Wichita on Friday returned 35 indictments against alleged members of I. W. W. Thirty-four of the men were caught in a raid on the Butler County oil field last fall, and all are either in jail or have been interned for the duration of the war. The men are charged under the Espionage Act and with interference with oil field productions. Those not interned will be tried in September.

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MINING MEETING HELD IN MONTREAL

Canadian Institute Hears Addresses on the Fuel Situation
—Conservation of Coal Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State and Minister of Mines, addressing the members of the Canadian Mining Institute at the concluding banquet of their annual convention here, said that it was possible that before the war was over the Government might take a large step in advance, and nationalize certain forms of industry rather than leave them in private hands, but he would be reluctant to think that there would be any form of nationalization that would stop the wholesome stimulus of private enterprise that had done so much to build up the country.

Mr. Burrell announced that he did not intend to introduce a new mining act during the coming session of Parliament. He believed that the entire attention of the Union Government should be directed to winning the war, and that therefore any legislation which might be of a controversial nature should be avoided.

The mining industry, the Minister said, would not only play a large part in winning the war, but would be of great importance in the reconstruction to follow it. No man could avoid the conviction that some of the after-war problems would be little less difficult of solution than the problems of the war itself. Mr. Burrell said he was convinced that the peat industry could be put on a sound economic basis, and that 120,000,000 tons of this valuable subsidiary fuel could be made available. He hoped that during the coming session arrangements would be made for investigation and experimentation that would remove public skepticism.

Several addresses on the fuel situation were made at the convention. Edgar Stanfield, of Ottawa, spoke briefly on the work of the fuel laboratories at the capital, with special reference to the testing of air in mines and the carbonization of lignites. He said the department was giving special attention to the subject of the use of peat as a fuel.

D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, pointed out the danger to the Allies in the possession by Germany of the northern part of France and of Belgium. If peace were declared without evacuation of this territory, Germany would increase her coal reserves by 20,000,000,000 tons, and her iron reserves by 1,025,000,000 tons, which would enable her to lead the world in these lines. There were, however, other fuels which could be used to conserve the non-replaceable fuels. The use of peat should be considered, and the burning of compressed straw, dead trees and broken limbs, Canada's water power resources were 18,800,000 horsepower, but only 1,813,200 horsepower was developed.

Ell T. Conner, speaking on the coal situation in the United States, said the reason for the fuel shortage was the overloading of transportation facilities by all classes of freight. The maximum amount of anthracite was now being produced, and no increase was possible because of the labor shortage. The engineers, operators and employees were not responsible for the shortage. Ten million more tons of anthracite had been produced in Pennsylvania in 1917 than in 1916. The men realized that coal was essential to the carrying on of the war and were responding loyalty to the call on them.

W. J. Dick said a great part of the coal mined in Canada was wasted through improper operation. The authorities should be satisfied that proper operation was intended before allowing leases. If the mines were worked to their full capacity, the output would be 16,000,000 tons a year.

WOMEN'S WAR CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference of the Women in Industry chairman of all states will be held at the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, in Washington on March 26, to decide on plans and policy for future work and to get in touch with the War Labor Administration.

That is why fashionable women are choosing

These Patriotic Days

when one's war activities include meetings, luncheons and dinners, a vital essential of poise and assurance lies in the smartly correct dress one wears.

Drezwellsley Frock

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LOBSTER CATCH SHOWS INCREASE

Rhode Island Production for 1917 Totaled 1,240,626 Pounds, According to Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An increase of nearly 10 per cent in the lobster catch of Rhode Island was reported in 1917 by Commissioners for Inland Fisheries, whose report was filed with the General Assembly on Thursday. Incidentally, the catch was the largest ever landed in the State, totaling 1,240,626 pounds, of which nearly half, or 501,691 pounds, was brought into Newport, the remainder being taken near Block Island, the shore of South County, Sakonnet and Tiverton. The Block Island catch reached 390,000 pounds.

The report also states that 853,000 lobsters in the fourth and fifth stages of development were released from the hatchery at Wickford during the year, an increase of more than 33 per cent over the release in the largest previous year, which was in 1915.

The table of the catch at Newport during the past six years, together with the number of pots, shows that in years when the fishermen put out the largest number of pots the catch was the smallest.

In 1914 the lobstermen at Newport set 17,335 traps and caught 520,962 pounds of lobsters. This encouraged other fishermen engaged in the business and in 1914, 23,122 traps were set, yet the catch fell to 488,025 pounds, while in 1915, when 24,524 traps were set there was a still further decline to 433,786 pounds. Many of the fishermen seemed to have left Newport waters in 1915 for other lobstering grounds, with the result that while the number of traps around Newport in 1916 declined to 20,241, the total catch increased again to 453,674 pounds, while last year with only 18,870 traps out, the catch reached a total of 501,691 pounds.

With an unusually heavy fry released in Rhode Island waters, and the lobster laws enforced rigorously, it is believed that the catch in 1918 will be even heavier than the previous year, while lobster experts declare that all danger of extinction of the lobster in Rhode Island waters has passed.

AUTO ARMY KITCHENS FOR THE REST CAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the awarding of contracts for five Taff auto army kitchens of battalion capacity on March 2, it is expected that within a few months these will be available for use in the rest camps behind the front line trenches in the American sector in France. These kitchens have been subjected to trial under war conditions in the South and West so that their practical value has been established. For keeping an army fed while marching, or on train or ship transport, these kitchens have been especially designed. Clamped on a flat freight car and located in the middle of a train, food for the soldiers as well as washing facilities for the dishes are made available.

The battalion kitchen is similar to that designed for a company. The company kitchens have been used already by members of the quartermaster corps in the United States Army. These are mounted on a 1½-ton chassis, equipped with a steam boiler of suitable capacity to operate three double-jacketed copper tin-lined kettles and one hot-drink urn.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Marked Changes in Immigration
THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.)—A complete change has come over immigration into the United States in the 11 months since this country declared war. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which included part of the war period, 216,000 more aliens arrived than departed. But in the first five months of the new fiscal year the gain of population was less than 1500, and Treasury Department officials estimate that the first six months of the fiscal year, the last six of the calendar year 1917, will show a net falling off. The most remarkable feature of the statistics, however, is that the people showing the greatest net gain in immigration are Negroes from Africa. Three thousand more came into the country than left it in the five months of last year from June to November. Mexicans, largely because of disturbed conditions in their own country, contributed 2700 to our net increase of population. But aside from these, our gains from any country have been negligible. The Russian Revolution has stopped emigration from that country. The pressing need of Italy, manifested by the disasters on the Isonzo front, was answered by 2900 Italians who left for home in the month of November alone. The English also answered the call. More than 10,000 left the country between July 1 and Nov. 1. It is surprising that the war has not entirely checked immigration of Germans into the United States. From June to November 1154 entered and 504 emigrated. The entire fiscal year, which will end June 30, next, promises to show a net loss of population by emigration. This will be a new record for the country, and a particularly sharp contrast to 1907, in which year immigration reached its high tide, with 1,285,349 aliens admitted to our shores.

Headlines About Soldiers

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Considerable allowance is made for headline writers struggling in the procrustean bed of the seven or eight column strip. All the same may we not beg them to have pity upon our modesty and our common sense during these heroic days of war? One line in a contemporary reads "U. S. Daring Stuns Foo." This refers to a brief dispatch relating

how a handful of Americans, having concealed themselves in a shell hole in No Man's Land waited there till day came and made a dash for the American trenches and reached them in safety. No shots were fired at them. Hence apparently the conclusion that Fritz was stunned by this remarkable preference of the Americans for the peril of a dash for their trenches to the dubious security of a shell hole between the lines. We believe that, after three years of facing the French poilu and the British Tommy, daring among his foes is not likely to stun the German soldier unless he expects Americans to be cowards, and we do not think he is that foolish. Bragging headlines are humiliating. They put fighting Americans in a false light. They make it appear we are a nation of braggarts, ignorant of the sublime courage our allies and our enemies have shown on a vast scale. They give the unthinking false standards. Our soldiers are going to earn our praise. Let us not cheapen them by ourselves by bragging, however well intended. The American soldier doesn't want it. America does not need it.

MILITARY BODIES FORM ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Representatives of ten colonial and continental military organizations of New England met here on Friday and organized themselves into one federation, with Lieut. Col. Frank L. Coes of the Worcester Continentals president. Maj. John B. Kennedy of the second company of the Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, vice-president; Adjutant Herbert Lincoln Adams of Worcester, secretary; Maj. William E. Beers of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, treasurer.

The meeting was called by the Worcester Continentals and the organizations represented were the Newport Artillery of Newport, R. I.; Kentish Guards of Greenwich, R. I.; Bristol Train of Artillery of Bristol, R. I.; United Train of Artillery of Providence, First Company of the Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, Second Company of Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H.; Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Varnum Continentals of East Greenwich, R. I., and Lexington Minutemen of Lexington.

A resolution was adopted and sent to President Wilson, pledging the support of the members and placing at the disposal of the President the 6000 members for any duty they may be capable of performing.

MELROSE WAR FUND AIMS ARE DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Explanation of the purpose and reason for the application for incorporation of the Melrose War Fund Association was given to the State Board of Charity here Friday by officers of the association. H. T. Sands, president, W. E. Waterhouse, clerk, and Frank M. Hoyt, treasurer, spoke. They explained that the purpose of the association was to collect a "war chest" fund which would be enough to care for all calls for financial support from patriotic war relief agencies. The proportion of the gifts to the various organizations would be determined by the disbursement committee, they said.

This committee consists of Chairman John C. F. Slayton, Vice-Chairman Ashton L. Carr, Secretary John H. Duffill, Mayor Charles H. Adams, Frederick P. Bowden, Charles M. Cox, Bernard A. Doherty, Dennis W. Fitzpatrick and Harold Marshall. A campaign for funds for this association is in progress in Melrose, where \$200,000 is hoped to be raised. Up to Thursday night, \$55,000 had been pledged in the three days of the campaign.

SCHOOLS TO RESUME REGULAR SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—All Boston public schools will resume regular sessions Monday, according to arrangements made by the school committee, working in conjunction with the Boston Fuel Committee. Provisions have been made for supplying all the buildings with coal on Monday, thereby opening some which have been closed for lack of fuel since Dec. 21.

Although the schools were closed and children forced into idleness, the breweries and saloons, not to mention the numerous other less essentials, were in operation with only slight restrictions. That policy, it is believed, will never be repeated.

Coal receipts at Boston and New England are growing larger every day. A record movement through the railroad gateways to the district was made on Thursday, when 1390 cars, or about 55,000 tons of coal were moved toward the interior.

Coal in Boston dealers' yards Friday, amounted to 38,929 tons, which was 6098 tons more than the day before.

There were 13,202 tons of anthracite, 19,551 tons of bituminous coal and 6176 tons of screenings.

INSTRUCTOR INTERNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Department of Justice has ordered the internment at Ft. Riley for the duration of the war of Prof. Frederick Konrad Krueger, instructor of modern languages at Midland College, Atchison, Kan.

Rice's
Ladies
Hatter
149 Tremont Street, Boston

DRY ORDINANCE IS TO BE ENFORCED

Prohibitionists in Duluth County Preparing for Ruling Which Goes Into Effect on March 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Prohibitionists in Duluth and St. Louis County are preparing for the strict enforcement of the dry ordinance which goes into effect in the county on March 15.

One effect of the operation of the new law is to be the placing of a strict embargo against liquor being brought to Duluth or into the dry territory surrounding it from any outside point, a practice which, it is hoped, will result in an embargo being placed upon the carrying of bottles and case goods from Superior, Wis., which has been a practice up to the present. Indeed to this end instructions have been already issued by the Police Department at Duluth to search any passenger alighting from street cars coming over from Superior who may be suspected of carrying liquor.

A closer watch is also to be kept upon parcels brought in by the express companies and delivery wagons. The good effect of the operation of the dry ordinance in the city of Duluth continues to be shown in a falling off in the number of police arrests. They are now averaging up at least than half of the number on the records at the corresponding period last year. The number of prisoners confined at the county work farm has also dropped 75 per cent.

An interesting development in Superior is the filing of a petition asking for a vote on the wet and dry issue in that city this spring. Although it is necessary to file the document only 10 days before the April election, the drys have made assurance doubly sure by getting it in ahead of time. More than double the required number of signatures were obtained to the petition.

TROOPS ORDERED TO RESTRAIN I. W. W.

ST. MARIES, Ida.—United States troops and Idaho Guardsmen ordered here by Maj.-Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Army Department, and Governor Alexander, as a precaution against renewal of violence by Industrial Workers of the World were expected today.

Armed citizens, deputized by Sheriff A. L. Noland after he had been set upon and beaten by a mob of I. W. W. and sympathizers, who threatened to deliver one of their number from jail, patrolled the streets during the night to prevent fresh outbreaks.

The trouble arose when the I. W. W. learned of the sheriff's intention to remove William Nelson, formerly secretary of the I. W. W. local here, to Coeur d'Alene on a change of venue for trial on a charge of criminal syndicalism.

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN PEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Minister of Mines, the Hon. Martin Burrell, has issued a statement which indicates a rapid development of the peat industry in Canada. After referring to the millions of dollars which have been spent in this direction, but with little economic advantage, the Minister continues:

"The question has been receiving consideration by the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the

Cabinet, by the Fuel Controller and for the past month has been given special attention by the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Mines, who has taken matters up with the technical officers of his department, and with Mr. R. A. Ross, consulting engineer of Montreal, who is a member of the Research Council, and Mr. E. V. Moore, who constructed the first mechanical peat excavator built in this country."

During the coming season the Provincial Legislature of Ontario and the Federal Government will cooperate in an extensive scheme for the comprehensive development of the industry and the carrying on of experimental work. The summing up of the whole situation is extremely gratifying and holds out encouraging prospects for the future of Canada's fuel supply, even if the prospects are not realized next winter. The two outstanding features are that the existence of immense bodies of peat suitable for fuel has been proved, and that the manufacture of peat into usable domestic fuel has been demonstrated.

Evidence that so far, at least, it has been without result was given by the kind of service furnished this morning, as noted by an observer. One of the trains left Park Street Under for Harvard Square with every seat filled and passengers standing up, so thickly crowded that it not only was impossible for them to move about, but it made it impossible for the guard operating the doors to see when the passengers who were desirous of alighting from the cars had all succeeded in their efforts.

At the Kendall Square station of the tunnel there were enough passengers waiting to fill all of the space left by those who ended their journey at this point. So many persons were waiting to get on and the cars were so filled, that in order to get the train in motion, one of the trainmen pushed the automatic lever which closes the side doors with the result that a man who had succeeded in getting half way into the car was jammed by the door and it was with difficulty that he finally succeeded in getting all the way into the car and allowing the door to shut tight.

At Central Square much the same condition prevailed with the result that at this point a woman was caught by the closing door. At Harvard Square more than enough passengers left the train to seek the surface cars than could be accommodated by the few cars on hand.

For the persons who had to transfer at the Central Square Station for Dudley Street at the Pearl Street transfer point, the same inadequate service was apparent. A Massachusetts Avenue car to Boylston Street passed with a few passengers; but it was four or five minutes before a Dudley Street car came along and this was more than filled, resulting in such persons as were waiting for this service being compelled to stand on the platforms or else wait for the next car. Had the Boylston Street car been going to Dudley Street, it not only would have saved a wait on the part of those who wanted the longer trip and provided them with seats; but it also would have relieved the Dudley Street car when it did come along.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS DEBATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The executive of the Hydro-Electric Railway Association of Ontario and the executive of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association held a joint session in this city when

only 16 seniors were elected.

On March 28 a third group of not more than five men will be chosen. This mid-year election is the one in which the society is allowed to base its choice more than usual on other outside activities which go to prove a man's intellectual ability and promise.

In June, on the day before Phi Beta Kappa Day, five more seniors selected from those who won distinction and other honors at commencement, may be elected.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—The total value of the mineral production of the Province of Quebec in 1917 was \$16,051,188, according to returns by mineral producers and mine operators to the mines branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. This is the largest production recorded, and is an increase of 21 per cent over 1916. The Province is shown to possess mines of asbestos, chrome, copper, caolin, graphite, iron, magnetite, mica, iron oxides, molybdenite, zinc and lead, besides the structural materials. Mineral production has increased 540 per cent in 18 years.

CONDITIONS IN CAMBRIDGE TUBE

Crowded Cars on Morning Trip Make It Difficult to Close the Doors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—As in other sections of Greater Boston served by the Boston Elevated, there has been much complaint for months concerning the service between Cambridge and Boston in the Cambridge subway, and recently residents of Cambridge appeared before a committee of the Legislature and entered a strong protest against conditions.

Evidence that so far, at least, it has been without result was given by the kind of service furnished this morning, as noted by an observer. One of the trains left Park Street Under for Harvard Square with every seat filled and passengers standing up, so thickly crowded that it not only was impossible for them to move about, but it made it impossible for the guard operating the doors to see when the passengers who were desirous of alighting from the cars had all succeeded in their efforts.

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At the Turn Germania Hall Thursday night, Schote made the statement in the presence of 12 other men that there were 7000 wounded American soldiers in the hospital where his son is located, and that he saw 1500 wounded on one floor. The story spread rapidly and the police investigated. The arrest followed.

Schote admits he may have succeeded in saving 1500 wounded at the hospital. He is held in \$1000 for hearing before United States Commissioner A. H. Wood here Monday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Mexico is endeavoring to open up an active direct commerce with Canadian west coast ports, and for this purpose, has sent Eduardo Soriano Bravo to Vancouver to act as his Mexican Consul-General. His aims are to encourage the development of trade, and he states that the only thing needed now is cargo from Canada, as Mexican cargo is awaiting at the Mexican ports, and Canadian shipping companies have promised ships as soon as cargo is ready here. Mexico calls for all classes of manufactured articles. Arrangements are being made by the Consul-General with the railroads through the United States to give reduced rates on tropical fruits to Canada.

they passed resolutions recommending that the Government take over the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and consolidate them with the lines already taken over on the basis of the Drayton-Acworth report; that the Prime Minister and the Dominion Government be urged, on the assembling of Parliament, to reintroduce the bill of last session to prevent any power company entering upon the streets of a municipality without its consent; that the Hydro-Electric Radial Association of Ontario protest against the granting of the application of the Toronto-Hamilton and Beamsville Railway for the right to build a line from Toronto to Hamilton paralleling the proposed Hydro radial; that whereas an application is pending for a charter to the Canadian Northern Railway for a line from St. Catharines to Windsor, the Government be requested to refuse such application; that the two associations protest against the granting to the Michigan Central Railway of the right to build from Hamilton to Toronto; that municipal councils be urged to adopt the resolutions passed at the meetings of the associations, and that the meeting has full confidence in Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and views with alarm any attempt by the Dominion Government to circumscribe or limit their powers.

ESPIONAGE ACT VIOLATION CHARGED

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—August Hermon Adolf Schote is under arrest here, charged with violation of the Espionage Act in disseminating false information tending to discourage enlistments in the United States service.

MONTRÉAL, Que.—Coin-Controlling Device: Coin-Receiving Device—Jaeger, Alexandre, Biddeford, Me.

Shoe Compound and Producing the Same—Gleason, Frederick J., Walpole, Mass.

Automobile Construction—Gray, William, Brookline, Mass.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PITTSBURGH AND SAILORS BATTLE

Two Fast Hockey Sevens Meet at Boston Arena in the Last of Their Four-Game Series in National League Championship

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	10	.909
Charlestown Navy Yard	5	.655
Wanderers Hockey Club	7	.222
Arena Hockey Club	7	.222

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Pittsburgh Athletic Association, champions of the National Hockey League for 1918, and the Charlestown Navy Yard, runners-up to the champions, will meet at the Boston Arena this evening in the fourth and final game of their championship season and a hard-fought contest is expected to take place.

The Charlestown team is especially anxious to win this evening, following its victory Friday evening, so that it may claim an even break in its four games with Pittsburgh, while Pittsburgh desires to win in order that it may have a majority victory over the Sailors.

The teams met at the Arena Friday evening and the Sailors came out the victors by a score of 5 to 1. It was the first time the Pittsburgh seven had been defeated in the championship play as well as the first time it had lost a game this season out of 27 starts.

Charlestown well deserved the victory, as it not only played a very strong offensive game, but individually and as a team, but the Sailors also showed a remarkably strong defensive, one worthy of the coaching of Alfred Winsor, the famous Harvard coach, who is training the Sailors. It was easily the best game of the championship series seen in Boston.

Hutchinson, rover for the Sailors, was the individual star on the offensive. He was all over the rink, and not only tallied two of the goals made by his side, but he was continually feeding the puck to his team mates. J. McCormick, L. McCormick and Drury, the famous Pittsburgh forwards, who are leading the league in individual scoring, were unable to add to their totals, as the Sailors not only watched them closely, but were so fast on their own attack that the Pittsburghers could not get going. The summary:

CHARLESTOWN PITTSBURGH
Shaughnessy, l.w. r.w. J. McCormick
Downing, c. c. L. McCormick
Hutchinson, r. r. Drury
Geras, r.w. l.w. Baker
Howard, c. c. McCormick
Howard, p. p. McCormick
Madden, p. p. McCormick
Score—Charlestown Navy Yard 5; Pittsburgh Athletic Association 1. Goals—Hutchinson 2, Downing, Howard, Geras for Charlestown; Baker for Pittsburgh. Referees—Denecha and Mitchell. Goals—Dolan and Wilson. Timers—G. V. Brown and E. Nagle. Time—20-minute halves.

CONNIE MACK NAMES MEN FOR ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, announced Friday evening for the first time the list of players from which he will build his team this year and a majority of whom will leave here today for Jacksonville, Fla., for spring training.

The surprise in the list is the reappearance of R. N. Oldring, who was a member of the Athletics when they were the world champions. He quit baseball several years ago and engaged in farming in southern New Jersey, but recently took up his residence in Philadelphia. The list is as follows:

Pitchers—Elmer Myers, Vean, Gregg, William Adams, John Watson, Frank Vane, Robert Geary, Joseph Haas, Catchers—James McAvoy, Forrest Cady, Ralph Perkins.

Outfielders—George Burns, Morris Shannon, Joseph Dugan, W. L. Gardner, James L. D. Johnson, W. L. Johnson.

Outfielders—Charles Jamieson, Clarence Walker, R. N. Oldring, Marvin Kopp.

Pitcher Adams named in the list was with the Richmond team of the International League last year, and Watson was purchased from Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

SCOTT ARRIVES AT TRAINING CAMP

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The fourth day of practice for the Boston American League baseball team here found most of the players in good form, and all eagerly awaiting the first game of the season Sunday, with the Brooklyn Club at Whittington Park. Everett Scott arrived at the training grounds Friday and the Red Sox will soon have a united team, as John McInnes is expected to reach here today or Sunday and Hoblitzell not later than Monday. The only other absentees then will be pitchers H. B. Leonard and George Foster.

All of the pitchers had a turn in the box Friday, starting with G. H. Ruth, C. W. Mays, L. J. Bush, Jaynes and J. W. Wyckoff. Schan was again played at third base with J. J. Evers at second and Ruth covering first base. Robert Fischer, the infielder purchased from the Rochester Club of the International League, also arrived here Friday, but too late to participate in the day's session. Mimo Ellenburg from Moshern, Tenn., reported Friday for a try-out with the Red Sox. Ellenburg is a high school player recommended by C. W. Walker, the former Red Sox outfielder.

MANY ATHLETES IN SCHOOL MEET

Qualifying Heats in Fast Massachusetts High School A. A. Games Promise Fast Work

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—More than 300 schoolboy athletes were entered in the qualifying events in the first indoor track and field meet of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association, which opened this morning in the East Armory, East Newton Street. The events started off in true championship form, and it was freely predicted that before the final gun was fired, some new marks would be established. Practically nothing is known of the strength of the outside high schools in the intermediate and junior divisions, but the entries in the senior events include many high-grade performers. Especially strong teams are entered from the Lynn English High and also from the Lynn Classical High, and these two schools are sure to force the High School of Commerce and Boston English High runners to exert themselves to the utmost.

In the 300-yard run A. Frost of the Lynn English High easily won his heat in 40s, with J. C. Winchester of the High School of Commerce second. Lynn English High also got first place in the 600-yard run in the intermediate division, when L. Newhall broke the tape in 1m. 41s. in the second heat.

In the junior running high jump the Blue and Blue won handily, P. D. Day clearing the bar at 4ft. 1 1/4in. Begien of Medford High was second with a jump of 4ft. 3 1/4in.

The semi-finals and finals in the events are to be run off this afternoon. A feature of the meet was the novel way in which the competitors were divided into heats, the selection being made in numerical rotation. In this way boys from the same school were kept from competing against each other as much as possible. Points are to be divided as follows: First place 5 points, second place 3 points, third place 2 points, fourth place 1 point. The summary of the preliminary events is as follows:

SENIOR DIVISION
300-Yard Run—First Heat—Won by A. Frost, Lynn High School; J. C. Winchester, High School of Commerce, second; J. Donahue, Lynn Classical High School, third. Time—35s.

Second Heat—Won by W. Nolan, East Boston High School; C. Newhall, Lynn Classical High School, second; D. Dempsey, Lynn English High School, third. Time—35s.

600-Yard Run—First Heat—Won by J. M. Gately, High School of Commerce; J. Harkins, Boston Latin School, second. Time—im. 35 1/2s.

Second Heat—Won by H. Fundin, Hyde Park High School; J. Tent, Lawrence High School, second. Time—36 1/2s.

Third Heat—Won by F. W. Driscoll, Boston Latin School; A. Levine, Wakefield High School, second. Time—im. 35s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. W. Driscoll, High School of Commerce; R. Batten, Wakefield High School, second. Time—im. 34s.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
220-Yard Dash—First Heat—Won by C. H. Reynolds, Boston Latin School; D. Krensky, Dorchester High School, second. Time—im. 35s.

Second Heat—Won by A. Kukpa, Brockton High School; F. J. Sweeney, South Boston High School, second. Time—29 1/2s.

Third Heat—Won by L. W. Stoddard, Medford High School; W. L. Tibbets, South Boston High School, second. Time—29 1/2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. Barron, West Roxbury High School; R. Holmes, Durfee High School, second. Time—32s.

Fifth Heat—Won by R. Draper, Wakefield High School; B. D. Davis, English High School, second. Time—29s.

600-Yard Run—First Heat—Won by S. Kamees, English High School; F. L. Bosworth, Medford High School, second. Time—im. 35s.

Second Heat—Won by F. M. McCarthy, High School of Commerce; A. Burke, Wakefield High School, second. Time—im. 40s.

Third Heat—Won by L. Newhall, Lynn English High School; L. A. Weinstein, Dorchester High School, second. Time—im. 41s.

Fourth Heat—Won by D. Tice, Dorchester High School; H. Johnson, Hyde Park High School, second. Time—im. 41s.

100-Yard Dash—First Heat—Won by C. J. Power, High School of Commerce, second. Time—22 1/2s.

Second Heat—Won by Keough, East Boston High School; J. J. Hull, Boston Latin School, second. Time—22 1/2s.

Third Heat—Won by R. Draper, Wakefield High School; B. D. Davis, English High School, second. Time—22 1/2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by R. F. Hougharten, High School of Commerce; P. J. Mahony, English High School, second. Time—22s.

Fifth Heat—Won by L. Cresswell, Lynn Classical High School; P. J. Starr, High School of Commerce, second. Time—22 1/2s.

Running High Jump—Won by P. D. Day, English High School, 4ft. 1 1/4in.; Begien, Medford High School, second. 4ft. 5in.; Burrows, Medford High School and F. Walsh, West Roxbury High School, tied for third. 4ft.

SCHOOL FIVES IN LONG TIME

BOSTON, Mass.—The Brookline High School and Arlington High School hockey teams met in the final game of the Interscholastic Hockey League championship series of 1918 at the Boston Arena, Friday afternoon, and after 54 minutes of playing, the game ended with the score 2 all. It was the longest match of the year at the Arena.

BANK CLEARINGS LARGER

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Commercial and Financial Chronicle reports bank clearings for the week ended March 15 for all cities as \$5,810,892,871, compared with \$5,425,554,121 last year, an increase of 7.1 per cent.

PRINCETON-YALE TEAMS TO MEET

Tiger and Eli Basketball Fives and Swimming Squads Battle in Intercollegiate Championship Races at Princeton

SWIMMING STANDING

Yale	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	7	0	1.000
Princeton	6	1	.857
Pennsylvania	3	4	.428
Columbia	2	5	.250
City College	0	8	.000

WATER POLO STANDING

Yale	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	7	0	1.000
Princeton	6	1	.857
Pennsylvania	4	3	.571
Princeton	3	4	.428
City College	0	8	.000

PRINCETON, N. J.—With the

Princeton basketball, swimming and swimming squads battle in intercollegiate championship races at Princeton

PENN DEFEATS SYRACUSE FIVE

Red and Blue Has Clear Claim to Intercollegiate Basketball Title of Eastern United States

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—University of Pennsylvania has a clear claim to the 1918 intercollegiate basketball championship of the eastern part of the United States today as the result of its victory over the strong Syracuse University five here Friday evening by a score of 17 to 16. Pennsylvania recently won the intercollegiate basketball championship and Syracuse was the only other eastern college, not a member of the league, with a valid claim to the title.

Pennsylvania and Syracuse put up a wonderful battle Friday and it was easily one of the greatest games ever staged at the Archbold Gymnasium. Pennsylvania owes its victory largely to clever basket throwing from the foul line by G. E. Sweeney, who made 13 out of 15 tries. Had Syracuse had as good a man in this department of play, the home team might easily have won, as it had no less than 14 chances and made only six of them. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA SYRACUSE
Sweeney, 1f. r.g. Marcus, Stannard, Ramonat, r.f. l.g. Peck, Davis, Mitchell, c. c. Schwarzer, Paul Peck, r.g. l.f. Cronauer, Martin, l.g. r.f. Dolley, Score—University of Pennsylvania 17, Syracuse 16. Goals from field Peck, Standard for Pennsylvania; Schwarzer, Dolley, Marcus, Cronauer for Syracuse. Goals from foul Sweeney 14 for Pennsylvania; Schwarzer, Paul, 1 for Syracuse. Referee—T. J. Thorpe. Umpire—Carl Reed. Time—20 minutes.

J. W. RAY TO COMPETE IN ANNUAL EVENT

By United Press

NEW YORK, N. Y.—War-time athletes will meet here tonight at the twenty-second armory in the annual senior indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Interest centers chiefly on the 1000-yard race, in which J. W. Ray and E. H. Fall, Western Conference champion, are entered. Ray has declared he will try for the record for this distance.

J. W. Overton is a Lieutenant somewhere in the United States Army and will not be present to defend his title. J. G. Loomis, sprint champion, also will be missing.

Charlestown Navy Yard will uphold the prestige of New England in the medley relay race. In addition to competing for this title, several of the men will start in other events, although it is believed the best chance of winning is afforded in the relay.

Another New Englander who is likely to capture honors is G. T. Nightingale, the New Hampshire State College distance runner. He is entered in the two-mile run.

WANDERERS TO MEET ARENA HOCKEY CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Wanderers Hockey Club of this city will meet the Arena Hockey Club of Boston this evening in the St. Nicholas Rink in the third of their National Hockey League championship contests for 1918 and the winner will move into sole possession of third place in the league standing.

When these two teams met in Boston Jan. 26 in the opening game of the league season, the Arena seven won by a score of 2 to 0, and when they met in the St. Nicholas Rink Jan. 28, the Wanderers won by a score of 1 to 0, so that a close game is looked for when the two come together this evening. They will meet in their fourth and final game in the Boston Arena next Monday evening.

W. H. Warner, the coach of the Wanderers, has had to surrender the championship title this winter to the University of Pennsylvania, the Eels having once more as DeForest Van Slyck, forward, is now leading the standing and should he fail to secure a single point this evening, which is not at all likely, he will undoubtedly retain his position, as his nearest rival, who plays today needs 42 points to catch him.

While Yale has had to surrender the championship title this winter to the University of Pennsylvania, the Eels have won the individual scoring honors once more as DeForest Van Slyck, forward, is now leading the standing and should he fail to secure a single point this evening, which is not at all likely, he will undoubtedly retain his position, as his nearest rival, who plays today needs 42 points to catch him.

Van Slyck has scored 110 points in the nine championship games he has played. He made them from 28 field goals and 54 from the foul line. G. E. Sweeney of the University of Pennsylvania is practically sure of second place as he has 98 points to his credit made from 20 field goals and 58 from the foul line. C. J. Stewart of Cornell is sure to remain in fourth place no matter what the outcome of the game may be.

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MUSIC

Mr. Wadler's Violin Recital

Mayo Wadler, Violinist—Recital in Jordan Hall, with Carl Larson playing the piano accompaniments; evening of March 15, 1918. The program: Vitali, chaconne; Wieniawsky, "Peclet" fantasy; Sigiswald Kuijken's "Vita naturae"; Strauss, "Serie"; Godowsky, "valses macabre"; Juon, "Cradle Song"; and "Swedish Dance"; Cottet, "Chanson Meditation"; Smetana, "Aus der Heimat."

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Wadler made an auspicious beginning as a public performer, in appearing with Carl Larson. He had all the recommendation he needed in his accompanist. He had listeners in his confidence before he sounded a note, indeed from the moment he sent out his announcement and posted up his show bills. He gave people assurance of his abilities as soon as he let them know who was to play the piano for him.

But it was not piano at the opening of the program. It was organ, with Mr. Larson as organist. The young man came on the platform at the outset as an interpreter of a piece which lately is in great favor with violinists—the old Vitali chaconne—taking advantage of the organ in Jordan Hall to present the work under something like original Seventeenth Century conditions.

The artist proved himself from first measure to last in the chaconne to be a musician. He played with correct intonation, with smooth technique and with reasonably rich quality and fairly equalized volume of tone.

He continued in the same manner in music with piano accompaniment, showing particularly in the Wieniawsky "Faust" fantasia a knack at executing brilliant passages and at handling difficult problems of fingering and bowing. To his other qualifications is to be added a sensitive feeling for rhythm—in all enough to warrant his going on and seeking applause as a solo violinist.

Boston Music Notes

William E. Zeuch gives his twenty-third free organ recital on Sunday at 12:15 o'clock p. m., at Dr. Hale's Church, Exeter and Newbury streets. The following program will be presented:

Prelude and fugue, "B. A. C. H." Liszt; "Praeludium" J. S. Bach; "Arabian sketch" Stoughton; oriental sketch, No. 3, Bird; "Shepherds' Cradle Song," Sommerville; scherzo pastoreale, Federlein; "Where Dusk Gathers Deep," Stebbins; "Russian March," Schminke.

Joseph Bonnet, the organist, gives recitals at Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, on the evenings of Sunday March 17, and Sunday March 24, at 8:30 o'clock. The first program will include works by Gabrieli, Cabezón, Palestrina, Sweelinck, Tielouze, Scheidt, Frescobaldi, Couperin, Buxtehude, Purcell, Pachelbel and Bach. The second program will comprise

Schumann's sketch in F minor and canon in B minor, Liszt's organ fantasia and fugue on the chorale, "Ad nos," Guilmant's "Noel," Franck's chorale in A minor, Bonnet's "Arielle" and second legend, Foote's improvisation from the suite in D, and Widor's toccata.

For the fifth of the series of organ recitals which W. Lynwood Farnum is giving during Lent on the new organ giving during Lent on the new organ of Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, near Arlington Street, the program will be a historical survey of some of the writers who preceded and were contemporary with Bach. The program to be given on Tuesday, March 19, at 4 p. m., will culminate with two numbers by Bach himself. It is as follows:

Jan Pieter Sweelinck (Dutch, 1562-1621) fantasia in echo style in A minor; Geronimo Frescobaldi (Italian, 1583-1644), toccata per l'elevatione in E major; Henry Purcell (English, 1658-1695), prelude in G major; Louis Marchand (French, 1689-1732), "Plein jeu"; Nicolas de Grigny (French, 1671-1703), "Recit de tierce en forme"; Johann Sebastian Bach (German, 1685-1750), chorale prelude in G, "Thou Comest Now, Jesu, Down from Heaven," and vivace from second trio sonata.

Hal Gudelian, violinist, taking part in a program of the Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street on the afternoon of Monday, March 18, at 4 o'clock, is to present a program of Armenian music. His selections will include: "Miserere," "Liturical Chant," "Cradle Song of Egheine," "Alagulatz," Armenian dance and Armenian wedding march.

A concert by the Boston Russian Church choir is announced to be given at St. Stephen's Church, Florence Street, on the evening of Wednesday, March 20, at 8:30 o'clock. The concert is open to the public and admission is free.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, appearing in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, March 21, will present the fourth symphony of Tchaikowsky, in F minor, the "Good Friday" music from Wagner's "Parsifal," and the third

"Leonora" overture of Beethoven. Arthur Hackett, tenor, will be soloist, singing the air, "Il mio tesoro," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and the air, "Waltz Her, Angels," from Handel's "Jephtha."

The orchestra, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, March 22, and on the evening of Saturday, March 23, will present two selections: Chadwick's symphonic sketches, and Saint-Saëns' symphony in C minor, No. 3, with organ.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Townsend chorus will present Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion in complete form, and as far as possible in the original form, in Symphony Hall on March 26. The performance will be given in two sessions, the first beginning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and the second, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The first session will take about an hour and three-quarters of time; the second, about an hour and a half. One ticket will admit to both sessions.

The soloists for the Passion music are Mme. Florence Hinkle, soprano; Mrs. Merle Alcock, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor, and Reinard Werrenrath and Herbert Witherspoon, basses.

The second concert in aid of the pension fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is announced for Sunday afternoon, April 14.

Miss Guiomar Novaes, the pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, the violinist, appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 24.

The program is as follows:

Sonata in F major (op. 24), Beethoven; Miss Novaes and Mr. Thibaud. Concerto in E flat, Mozart; Mr. Thibaud. Sonatas in B minor (op. 58), Chopin; Miss Novaes. Ballade de polonoise, Vieuxtemps; Mr. Thibaud. "Murmuring Woods" and "Dance of the Gnomes," List; Miss Novaes.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch gives his next piano recital in Symphony Hall, appearing there on the afternoon of April 3.

Leopold Auer, the violinist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, April 6. He will be assisted by Wanda Bogutza-Stein, pianist. His

program is expected to comprise the Handel sonata for violin in A major, and the andante in C major and the gavotte in E major of Bach, the Nardini concerto, the Locatelli sonata in G major, the Haydn-Auer serenade and vivace and the Vitale chaconne.

Pablo Casals, the cellist, will appear on Monday afternoon, March 25, in Jordan Hall. He will be assisted by Nicolai Schneer, pianist. His program is as follows:

Sonata in G minor, Handel; sonata in G major, Sammartini; suite in C major, Bach; "Variations Symphoniques," Boëllmann; air and "Petite Chanson," Hure; Spanish dance, Granados; allegro appassionata, Saint-Saëns.

Vocal pupils of Arthur Wilson will give song recitals at Steinert Hall on Thursday and Saturday afternoons, April 4 and 6.

The Sedala Singers, being a quartet of young Negro women from the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Institute of North Carolina, will give a concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, April 4. They will be assisted by Roland Hayes, Negro tenor. The proceeds of the concert will be used for the building fund of the institute.

Mme. Alice Sjoselius, soprano, will appear in Steinert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 9.

Frederick M. Johnson, pianist, and Marcel Knecht, violinist, will give a recital in Steinert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 16.

John MacCormack, the tenor, appears again in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, April 21.

Mme. Amelia Gall-Curci, the soprano, returns to Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, April 28. The tickets for her concert, according to an announcement of the managers, are ready for purchasers.

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Prof. Frederick J. Turner, "The Expanding and Contending Sections in the Forties," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Miss Margaret Tucker, "Long-legged Birds and Short-legged Birds," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Wednesday

Miss Margaret Tucker, "Why We Swat the House-Fly," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Thursday

Ralph Adams Cram, "Some Problems of City Planning in Boston," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

F. L. Bagotius, "Russia: Past and Present," Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, 421 Boylston Street, 10:30 a. m.

Prof. Edwin B. Wilson, "Applications of Theoretical Mechanics—II," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Miss Margaret Tucker, "A Lobster's Life," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Friday

Prof. George L. Cady, "The Fight for Democracy," Shawmut Congregational Church, 7:30 p. m.

Marcel Knecht, "The Effort of France During the War," Methodist Church, Park and March streets, West Roxbury, 7:30 p. m.

John J. Walsh, "Modern Irish Poetry," Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

John C. S. Andrew, "Old Boston Days," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Prof. Edwin B. Wilson, "Applications of Theoretical Mechanics—I,"

Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—With the assignment of 709 additional cadets to the ground school for aeronautics of the University of Texas, which is being conducted in connection with the United States Government, it is announced that this school is the largest of its kind in the United States. The new students came to Austin from Atlanta, Ga., where they had been receiving instruction. There are now at the University of Texas more than 1800 students of aviation in the ground school.

AVIATION SCHOOL'S GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

It is evident that these cities will vote on the liquor question under this law: Amsterdam, Auburn, Batavia, Beacon, Binghamton, Canandaigua, Corning, Cortland, Elmira, Fulton, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hornell, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnson, Kingston, Lackawanna, Lockport, Middleport, Mt. Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, North Tonawanda, Norwich, Ogdensburg, Oneida, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburgh, Port Jervis, Rome, Salamanca, Schenectady, Syracuse, Tonawanda and Watertown.

NEW YORK CITIES PLAN OPTION VOTE

Elections to Be Held in April Under Provisions of the Hill-Wheeler Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of the 57 cities in the State given that opportunity by the Hill-Wheeler City Local Option Law, 38 will hold special excise elections on April 16. Special legislation intended to pave the way for the successful operation of this law is receiving attention in the Legislature.

Governor Whitman has already signed a bill designating special days for the registration of women voters, so that they may participate in the April elections. Another bill would provide for the filing of the necessary petitions for these elections with the board or commissioner of elections, or with the county clerk. The present law provides for filing such petitions with the city clerk. A third bill provides for the designation of watchers for these elections.

In most of the 38 cities the circulation of the petitions necessary to bring about an election is nearly completed so far as obtaining the required number of signatures is concerned, but those in charge are endeavoring to secure many more than the necessary 25 per cent. The petitions must be filed not later than March 15.

It is evident that these cities will vote on the liquor question under this law: Amsterdam, Auburn, Batavia, Beacon, Binghamton, Canandaigua, Corning, Cortland, Elmira, Fulton, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hornell, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnson, Kingston, Lackawanna, Lockport, Middleport, Mt. Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, North Tonawanda, Norwich, Ogdensburg, Oneida, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburgh, Port Jervis, Rome, Salamanca, Schenectady, Syracuse, Tonawanda and Watertown.

B. Altman & Co.

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Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

VALUE-GIVING SALES FOR MONDAY

Women's Spring Coats

(all silk-lined)

presenting new, smart models and materials.

Coats of Poiret twill (two models) in tan; or of gabardine (one model) in navy blue or black \$35.00

Coats of Poiret twill (one model) in rookie; or of tricotine (one model) in taupe, at \$48.00

Coats of vicuna cloth (one model) in black or navy blue \$58.00

(Third Floor)

Women's Marvex Gloves

(glace kidskin)

at very special prices, will afford an unusual opportunity for Spring buying.

Marvex Gloves (short length), in white, gray or black per pair \$2.25

Marvex Gloves (mousquetaire, sixteen-button length), in white or black, per pair \$3.85

A Sale of Embroideries

(suitable for Summer dresses)

to commence Monday, will comprise a quantity of novelty effects in white and colors (including a special purchase of Imported Flounces of organdie and voile, in 27-inch and 45-inch widths); all of which will be marked at

about one-half the regular selling prices

Included in this Sale will be

Embroidery Lengths

(each length measuring about 4 1-2 yards) which have been taken out of stock and re-priced, for immediate clearance, at very considerable reductions.

(First Floor)

Misses' Spring Coats

featuring eminently desirable modes and fabrics

Gabardine Coats, in beige or navy blue; half silk-lined at \$29.50

Tricotine Coats, in navy blue or tan; silk-lined throughout at \$39.00

Silvertone Coats, in sable, nickel or teal duck (all very new shades); silk-lined throughout at \$39.00

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

White Lingerie Nainsocks

(in 10-yard lengths)

will be sold at prices representing remarkable concessions, in view of the market conditions now existing.

39-inch White Nainsock

per piece of 10 yds. \$1.90, 2.85, 3.10, 3.45

36-inch White Nainsock

per piece of 10 yards \$2.60

These Nainsocks will be sold only in the piece. At some of the prices quoted the quantities are limited.

(First Floor)

Women's Sports Skirts

distinctively modeled in the new

CROCODILE FIBRE
(artificial silk)

in white, sea-green, silver-gray and fawn, will be on sale

at the attractively low price of \$19.00

in the Separate Skirt section of the Third Floor

CLARA CLEMENS
Mezzo-Soprano
KURT SCHINDLER, Pianist
Tickets: \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall
Lieut. "Pat" O'BRIEN
Thrilling Narratives of Adventures
The life through train

CONSPIRACY IS
THE CHARGE MADE

Twenty-Six Overt Acts Enumerated in Indictment of Socialist Leaders at Chicago Under the Espionage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The federal indictment of leaders of the American Socialist Party characterizes the literature and speeches of the party as "voicing an opposition to the prosecution of said war by the United States, chiefly by misrepresentation, subtlety and indirection, revealing what said defendants would pretend to conceal and hiding disloyalty to the United States behind a screen of specious and evasive phrases."

The Socialist speeches and literature in question are further described as "persistently dwelling upon the evils and horrors of war and of said war without mentioning any consideration in favor thereof, and upon the desirability and necessity of avoiding and stopping said war, and opposing the further prosecution thereof, at all costs and regardless of the patriotic duty of said persons constituting said military and naval forces, and of those available for service therein, willingly and earnestly to engage in and bring the same to a successful conclusion."

The indictment in detail charges the defendants with unlawful conspiracy, under the Espionage Act.

"First, when the United States was at war, willfully to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in said military and naval forces, by said persons constituting the same, to the injury of the service of the United States; and,

"Second, when the United States was at war willfully to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of said service and of the United States."

Violation of the law, it is charged, was attempted through personal solicitation, public speeches, articles in newspapers, mention being made of The Milwaukee Leader and The American Socialist, through certain pamphlets, including the "Anti-war Proclamation and Program" issued by the St. Louis emergency convention of the party last April, through cartoons and illustrations in newspapers and pamphlets, billboard posters, and poster pictures, through printed books, magazines and bulletins, and finally through advertisements of these pamphlets and newspapers in said newspapers and pamphlets.

Twenty-six "overt acts" are then enumerated which it is alleged were committed in pursuance of the conspiracy the Government charges. The first overt act named sets forth that Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the party, on June 29, 1917, gave the Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung an order for 25,000 copies of the proclamation and war program to be printed. Then follows the document. Successive overt acts mentioned in the indictment specify sales by Mr. Germer of the proclamation and other pamphlets. Editorials from The Milwaukee Leader form the basis of the indictment of Victor L. Berger. J. Louis Engdahl, the party editor at national headquarters, is indicted for his connection with the publication in his paper, The American Socialist, of an article by Cary E. Norris about the Government, a poem on the flag, and an advertisement of Tucker's pamphlet, "The Price We Pay," a pamphlet by Ralph Korngold, and the proclamation.

Irwin St. John Tucker, chairman of the Peoples Council in Chicago and at present conductor of the Socialist Party's course of instruction for its local aldermanic candidates, is indicted for his pamphlets, "Why You Should Fight," and "The Price We Pay." William F. Kruse, national secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, is indicted on the basis of two letters to socialists, sent in his official capacity, relating to the draft. Another pamphlet, "Down With War," is reprinted in the indictment.

Mr. Berger Stays in Race

He Will Run for Senatorship Notwithstanding His Indictment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The indictment of Victor L. Berger, along with four other Socialist leaders, had not been unexpected here, as it had been known for some time that Mr. Berger was under investigation. However, the action of the Grand Jury at Chicago, in view of the senatorial campaign now on in Wisconsin, has had a most depressing effect on Socialist leaders, who see the possibility that the Socialist organization which they have built up throughout the State will be wrecked if Mr. Berger is convicted.

Mr. Berger charges that the movement is merely political, and that his indictment was timed to injure his chances of being elected to the United States Senate at the special election on April 2. Facts known here disprove the argument that the movement to convict Mr. Berger is political. It is said that his conduct was investigated long before there was a senatorial vacancy in Wisconsin. The indictments were returned at Chicago Feb. 4, but were not announced then.

Mr. Berger says he will continue his campaign for Senator despite the indictment. His platform includes, among others, the following planks:

"I demand, and if elected will work for, an immediate general and permanent peace—a peace of the peoples, by the peoples and for the peoples, of the countries now at war."

"I demand, and if elected will work for, the withdrawal of American troops from the invasion of Europe, and for their use, as far as may be necessary, to procure absolute security for this

country, on land and sea, against invasion by any hostile power, if such invasion be possible."

"Your Administration at Washington is preparing for five more years of war—not to defend this country against invasion but to invade European countries."

WHY VALUE OF MARK ROSE IN HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received the following explanation of the recent rise in the value of the mark in Holland.

The mark has recently had a considerable rise on the Amsterdam Exchange. The par value is 59.26 guilders (florins) per 100 marks. At the end of two years of war (24th July, 1916) the exchange had fallen to 43.41 florins per 100 marks. By July 23, 1917, it had fallen further to 33.5; on Oct. 25 it was 31.40. The rise began in November, and continued to Jan. 2, 1918, when the highest point was touched, 47.10; since then it has turned down again, and on Jan. 16, the latest figure we have at the moment of writing, it was 44.35. The rise has thus been very marked. The German press is proclaiming that it is due to the German victory in Italy and the collapse of Russia, i.e., to a growing belief among neutral financiers in Germany's victory. But the facts are believed to be otherwise as the following points show.

First of all, it was necessary for Germany to take some measures in Holland, if she could, to remedy the depreciation of the mark. Holland was overloaded with German paper money and German credits. According to the statistical Dutch weekly *Inden Uitvoer* (Import and Export), for the first nine months of 1916 alone Holland sent to Germany some £25,000,000 more than Germany sold to Holland, the balance being satisfied in German paper; and the process has been a continuing one. In September, 1917, Germany tried to induce Holland to give her a loan in exchange for coal. The attempt failed; and then Germany offered Holland 250,000 tons of coal a month, at a high price to be settled in cash and credits, the whole sum amounting to the original price plus the loan demanded. This offer, which the *Telegraaf* called highway robbery, was also refused, the Minister of Finance, M. Treub, saying that he would not give Germany disproportionately large credits in exchange for coal, as Switzerland had done.

Germany had tried one means after another to counteract the fall of the mark, culminating in February, 1917, in the prohibition of the export of mark currency without permission; all had been useless. She now initiated new and sweeping measures with regard to Holland. (1) Treasury bonds were issued, payable partly in guilders and partly in marks (M. 100 being accepted as worth 55 florins or just under par). By this means the Germans did away with the floating balance against them in Germany and thus obviated the possibility of this adverse balance depressing the market any further; and they got placed at their disposal a certain number of guilders to support the market. (2) All exports to Germany had to be paid in marks. (3) All imports from Germany had to be paid in guilders. (4) In order to obtain any import license to or export license from Germany, applicants had to deposit in part payment of such licenses a certain amount of gold. One is reminded of those German measures in Belgium (all requisitions paid in marks, refusal to accept marks for the war contribution, compulsory exchange of the mark at the artificial value of 1.25 francs, so as to induce all foreigners to pay their debts to Belgians in marks), which ended in Germany seizing all the German money thus compelled to accumulate at the Banque Nationale and the Société Générale de Belgique.

The sequel in Holland was, of course, different. The so-called Woud-Carpethen Bank, an association of Polish Jews, had been "bearing" the mark, and had overdone themselves. Fortified by the measure mentioned above and by the judicious use of peace rumors, the German Government, through the Deutsche Bank, seized the proper moment and started a bull campaign, conducted by the two firms who operate on their behalf, M. M. Pierson and Bolsevalen of Amsterdam and the Rotterdamsche Nissel and Eefekten Kantour. The bear crowd, who had committed themselves too far and had no backing worth mentioning, were smashed; those who could do so became bulls; and the mark was finally hoisted to 47.10, as has been mentioned. As it was chiefly done with Dutch money, obtained by the measures described above, it was no doubt a very clever performance; however, the course taken by the mark since Jan. 2 implies that the bulls have now shot their bolt.

This is the explanation of the rise of the mark in Amsterdam, which has been exploited by Germany in an attempt to persuade the world that neutral financiers now believe in a German victory. It was evidently done by an ordinary bull campaign on the Exchange, the way for which was prepared by the financial measures mentioned and by peace rumors judiciously put about and exploited.

IMPROVED COPRA MANUFACTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Mr. E. Duncan of Tavinor, P.J., is having a completely new plant installed for the treatment of the coconut for copra, says the Australian Sugar Journal. The coconuts will now be split in four parts by mechanical means and the kernel dried by hot air and mechanical draft. The cost of the original method of hand-splitting and sun-drying will be reduced by fully 50 per cent.

SABOTAGE ONE FORM OF STRIKING

Haywood Says It Is "Striking While on the Job"—Specific Acts Which Illustrate the Illegal Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received the following explanation of the recent rise in the value of the mark in Holland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—In an editorial printed April of last year *Solidarity*, the official publication of the Industrial Workers of the World in this city, defined sabotage as "a weapon of industrial warfare; it is one form of striking and, like any other method of striking, is primarily intended to hit the boss in the pocketbook." William D. Haywood says: "Sabotage is striking while on the job"; while Emile Pouget states that "Sabotage is to the social war what guerrillas are to national wars. It arises from the same feelings, answers to and meets the same necessities and bears the same identical consequences on the workers' mentality."

Now for specific acts of sabotage discussed in I. W. W. literature. The American writers turn to Europe at times for illustrations, while Pouget, the Frenchman, reaches over to Indiana for one of his. Haywood, it might be mentioned in passing, got into first-hand touch with the French syndicalists by a visit to France some years ago. It was not long after his return to the United States that the practice of force had become so disquieting to American Socialists, with whom Haywood was then associated, that the Socialists' Indianapolis convention of 1912 passed law-abiding resolutions which put Haywood and his followers out of the party. Since then the American Socialists' approval of the I. W. W. and determination to aid in their defense—a recent act of the Socialist National Executive Committee—stands out in a very interesting light, in the face of the following enumeration of ways in which sabotage has been or can be practiced, taken either from writings by I. W. W. leaders or from literature which, as the attorney for the I. W. W. said in court a couple of weeks ago, had been demanded by the membership. A partial list of acts of sabotage so mentioned here follows:

Intentional missing freight by railroad employees—advocated by Haywood as practiced by French railroad workers during their great strike. ("The New Unionism," pages 44-45; also Haywood, "The General Strike," pages 3 to 5.)

During the strike of hotel workers in France, some of the striking cooks went back to work with the strike-breakers in order to spoil the food by mixing caustic potash or powdered soap with the soup, staining the linen with catsup, breaking expensive crockery and dipping ends of forks in crude oil. Some of the strikers' sympathizers patronized the most exclusive restaurants and dropped on the floor little glass capsules known as "stink pots," which emit an objectionable odor when broken. ("The New Unionism," page 16-17.)

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—The manufacture of glass bottles is to be begun in Brisbane by a company which has branches in three other states. Five acres of land in Montague Street, South Brisbane, have been purchased and building will commence at once. There is abundance of sand and lime available.

were turned and the train was run off on a siding in the woods. They got back on the main track and came to a drawbridge which was open; they had to cross in boats and when they got to the strike district, the strike was over.

Frederick Summer Boyd advised the dyers in New Jersey to use certain chemicals in the dyeing of the silk that would tend to make that silk unweavable. "Sabotage," by Flynn (page 10).

Use of sabotage in kitchens of restaurants and hotels is spoken of by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and she gives examples of some forms that have been used, to her knowledge: "Sabotage" (pages 13 to 16). Putting salt in the soup—or pepper—to make it unfit for use is one illustration.

The "open mouth" form of sabotage is worth noting. That is, the waiters telling the actual conditions that exist in the kitchens so that it reaches the public and lessens the patronage of the hotel or restaurant. Haywood, Pouget and Walker C. Smith advocate this form of sabotage.

The "go cannie" form of sabotage consists purely and simply in going slow and taking it easy when the bosses do the same in regard to wages. (Giovannitti's introduction to Pouget's "Sabotage," pages 23 to 25.)

A striker, going back to work as a "scab," might put a red lantern in the wrong place in the subway and thus demoralize the whole system by stopping express trains and all trains coming behind. (Giovannitti's introduction, page 34.)

Acts of sabotage given by Walker C. Smith in his book "Sabotage, Its History, Philosophy and Function": "When an article is written that is harmful to the working class, the line operator can misplace a portion of the copy; the proofreader can insert or remove the word 'not' and change a knock to a boost; the make-up man can place another article where it was intended the line should go or insert part of another article under the offending heading so it will apparently read carefully and will not contain the harmful material. The stereotyper can damage the face of the offending article so it will not print." (Pages 12 and 13.) The author states that all these things are happening as "accidents" every day in printing plants.

A bar of soap in the boiler would keep soldiers at home or else force them to march to the strike. If this were not possible there are water tanks where the tender must be filled and the saboteur can "Let the Gold Dust Twins do the work."

There was a strike on an orchard farm in Washington State. The farmer procured a new crew and after they had worked a while under his direction, he left them. Next morning he discovered that 1000 trees had been planted upside down. (Page 16-17.)

As to international law, he continued, "there are now two main schools. One is followed by England and the United States and is called the Anglo-Saxon; the other, which is called the Continental, is professed by the countries of the European continent and the South and Central American countries. What we need in the future is to make clear the differences between these two schools, and within each school to determine the differences between the traditional doctrines of Europe and the more liberal tendencies of America. At the present moment we don't know each other's doctrines. That is anarchy in international law."

With reference to the problem of reconstructing the conceptions of international law, Dr. Alvarez declared that the immediate need was for considering it not as a study of a body of laws of a universal character, as in the continental school; nor of a body of laws for exclusive national inter-

INTERNATIONAL LAW SCHOOL PLAN

Member of Permanent Court of Arbitration at Hague Explains Pan-American Idea as Basis for Post-War Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—A Pan-American school of international law is the basis upon which the 21 American republics must unite to reconstruct international life after this war, according to Dr. Alejandro Alvarez of Chile, Secretary-General of the American Institute of International Law and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

The future organization of the society of nations should rest on a solid foundation of continental leagues," declared Dr. Alvarez in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The project of the American Institute contemplates the formation of an International Union in each continent. In international life there are four distinct continental societies—the European, the American, the Asiatic and the African—and although the African is simply the colonial outgrowth of the European group, it is none the less true that these various continents must be considered separately because there are essential differences between them and each has its own peculiar problems.

"A distinction must be made between a league of nations for political matters and an international court for juridical and international purposes. It would be natural, but not necessary, that a court be established for each continental league, or that, in addition to the international courts of the leagues, there be a high court for all."

Dr. Alvarez added that this would mean that although there might be a universal court for juridical purposes, the leagues for political matters would remain separate, governed though they were by the same basic ideas of international law.

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ests, as in the Anglo-Saxon school; but as a study to show international relations as they really are, in order to establish good relations between the States, to reconcile their national interests, and to develop the spirit of solidarity, that peace may be assured in the future.

"The new method of studying international law," he added, "would involve the investigation in each matter to see whether there is a universal rule, or only a continental rule, or the rule of a specific school or of a certain nation."

As to the effect on the Monroe doctrine of his plan of reconstruction, Dr. Alvarez stated that it would be a continental rule but it would be the true Monroe doctrine.

Dr. Alvarez is delegated to codify international law by the Commission of Jurists created for the Pan-American Conference.

JUGO SLAVS WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALONIKA, Greece.—On the arrival of the Jugo-Slav volunteers from America and Russia at the Salonika front, the Crown Prince of Serbia thus addressed the troops:

"Heroes! This new year brings into our midst a fine number of our brothers beloved from outside the Kingdom of Serbia: Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and Czechs. They have come that they may, rifle in hand and shoulder to shoulder, fight alongside their brethren from inside Serbia; they have come to shed their blood for the liberation and the unification of our mutually beloved fatherland. Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, that is our national idea. All of you are fired with the ardor and unquenchable hope that, with God's help, we shall attain this sublime aim, and ultimately assure for ourselves the blessings of peace and of future development."

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MISSOURI LED IN LUMBER GAIN

Average of All States Reporting Showed a Slight Decrease in Production Last Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A lumber production of 39,200,000,000 feet in the United States in 1917 is the preliminary estimate of the Forest Service, based on reports from about one-half of the 34,000 mills listed by the Forest Service and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Officials are urging delinquent mills to report as soon as possible

CALIFORNIA WETS MAKE NEW ISSUE

Seek to Perpetuate the Sale of Liquor by Substituting the Tavern Plan for the Saloon—Drys in State Are Also Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A new factor was added to the California liquor situation when the California Wet Federation and the California Bartenders League decided that they would place an initiative measure of their own on the ballot for the coming election. This makes four distinct lines of cleavage in the coming prohibition campaign, first, the California Dry Federation which, with no bone-dry measure, is concentrating all on efforts to elect a legislature that will ratify the federal amendment; second, the so-called Rominger anti-saloon bill, put forward by the California Grape Protective Association, which prohibits the sale of all liquors except wine and beer; third, a measure sponsored by the California State Brewers Association prohibiting sales of all liquors except wine and beer, but eliminating several alleged hardships contained in the Rominger bill; fourth, the measure just announced by the California Wet Federation and the California Bartenders League.

The last-named measure, which is described as an attempt to substitute the continental tavern plan for the American bar, seeks to perpetuate the liquor business generally by restricting its sale in certain respects and by doing away with the present form of the saloon with its bar. This measure would permit the sale of alcoholic liquors of more than 21 per cent in sealed packages only. The advocates of this measure point to the provision in the Rominger anti-saloon bill which restricts the sale of wine and beer to those having bona fide meals as a hardship on the poor, by forcing them to buy a meal when they want only a drink. Under the terms of this measure put forward by the wet federation and the bartenders, the drinks of more than 21 per cent alcoholic content, which may be sold in packages only, may not be consumed in the places where they are bought. Only liquors under 21 per cent alcoholic content might be sold by hotels and restaurants for consumption on the premises, and then only with bona fide meals. The measure would limit the number of taverns where liquors under 21 per cent alcohol might be sold for consumption with meals to one for every 1000 of population, and the number of sealed package houses where liquors of over 21 per cent alcoholic content might be sold, but not consumed, to one for every 2000 population.

The power of regulating this new form of drinking place, to be known as a tavern instead of a saloon, as to hours and other conditions, would be left to the local authorities having the power to grant licenses.

POTATOES FREE WITH CALIFORNIA MEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the purpose of effecting a further saving of wheat, the State Food Administration has asked all public dining places in the State to serve potatoes free with meals costing 25 cents or more. The Food Administrator, Ralph P. Merritt, calls attention to the fact that, besides tending to conserve the wheat, this measure is found desirable in that the present practice of charging for potatoes with meals, since the portion of bread and rolls has been cut down by official ruling, works a hardship upon large numbers of people. The State Food Administration has fixed the price of California pink beans at eight cents a pound to the grower.

CHILDREN STRIVE FOR THRIFT STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Thrift record sheets are being kept by children in the Polytechnic elementary school of Pasadena, to encourage them in saving their pennies and buying thrift stamps, and the records show genuine self-denial. Already the children of the school have bought several hundred dollars worth of the stamps with their own earnings and savings.

The record sheets bear such items as "Helped mother," "Kept finger nails clean," "Took care of baby," "Didn't buy an ice cream cone," "Went without candy," "Stayed home from the motion pictures," "Walked to school," "Kept my dress clean for two days," "Got good marks on my report card," and so on. Several of the children are getting their first experience of real work and saving.

FRIENDS' WAR RELIEF WORK IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England—No crusading expedition ever set out with a deeper sense of responsibility or a greater faith than was possessed by that small group of Friends, who in April, 1916, started from England upon an investigation into the condition of refugees in Russia. The accounts of all that has been achieved are wonderful to read, but they are still more impressive when spoken of by some one who has been a worker in Russia for many months. J. Tyler Fox is back in England for a short while and his addresses given in various parts of the country are valuable, not only

HOTELS DO WELL UNDER NO-LICENSE

Speaker at Dominion Alliance Meeting at Montreal Produces Letters From Hotel Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The argument that hotels cannot do business successfully under prohibition has been refuted by Ontario's experience, the Dominion Alliance was told during its convention here by the Rev. Ben H. Spence of Toronto, who declared that the hotels of his Province had done well in the last year, and read testimonies from hotel men, railway men, heads of business firms or departments, traveling men, newspaper men and mayors of towns, indicating that the public was far better satisfied with the hotel service it had received under prohibition than with that under license. This applied even to men who had strongly opposed prohibition, Mr. Spence said.

The hotel had been associated too long with the bar, with which it had no natural connection, said the speaker. This had resulted in too much attention being given the bar, at the expense of the legitimate business of the hotel. On the other hand, a hotel would not succeed if it associated itself with the temperance movement. The hotel man was in business, and he should appeal to all classes of the community with his legitimate stock in trade, accommodation. If he did this, he would succeed, as had been proved in many Ontario towns in the last year.

During another address at the convention Mr. Spence provoked a discussion by opposing the suggested plan of refusing to send grain from Canada to the Allies overseas until Great Britain was ready to give up using it in the manufacture of intoxicants. Mr. Spence favored appeals and persuasion, but not coercion, as means of inducing Britain to follow the lead of Canada in this matter. Several delegates expressed the view that Canada ought not to be expected to stint herself in the use of grain in order that part of her supply might be used to make intoxicants in England. This analysis shows that a pro-war Government would have a majority over any combination which could be brought against it, allowing even for an adverse vote from certain sections who would not really be at all likely to record it. This author states that this majority is assured "even if they," the opposite forces, "were captained by Goliath in person." And this state of things, he says further, is a sufficient explanation of the strategic retreat executed in the last Parliamentary campaign in December.

John H. Roberts, secretary of the Quebec branch, speaking on the future work of the alliance, said that in his opinion it ought not to extend its activities beyond prohibition work for the present. It would have its hands full, he pointed out, in seeing that the liquor laws, provincial and federal, were enforced, and in securing passage of further legislation providing machinery for carrying into effect the new provincial law, which comes into force May 1, 1919. Between now and then, he said, the liquor interests probably would do all they could to make a farce of the prohibition enactments now in force. There were, he said, millions of gallons of liquor in Quebec and Ontario, and its only market was the few remaining points in this province which under local option still permitted the sale of intoxicants. Most of the stock on hand, he predicted, would be dumped into these places, which include Montreal, and the condition would be difficult to meet.

Mr. Roberts' suggestion that the alliance continue, therefore, to concentrate on the suppression of the liquor traffic was endorsed by the convention.

ITALIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ROME, Italy—The postponement of the reopening of Parliament is considered perfectly legitimate in view of the shortness of the time between the return of Signor Orlando to Rome from his visits to London and Paris and the importance of the matters to be discussed by the Cabinet before the beginning of the parliamentary session. The Prime Minister paid a visit to general headquarters on his way back to Rome from Paris in order to give the King an account of the results of his journey and of the conference at Versailles. He also had a long interview with the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the military

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SEATTLE REBUKES ITS DISLOYALISTS

Election of Ole Hanson as Mayor Declared to Be a Triumph Over Elements Which Have Subjected City to Lawless Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—By electing Ole Hanson Mayor, with 4000 majority over James E. Bradford, former corporation counsel, and by recalling Miss Anna Louise Strong from the City School Board by majority twice as large, the voters of Seattle are believed to have served "notice to quit" upon the combination of anti-draft plotters, sabotage promoters and kindred blockaders of industry, together with their allies of the local vice ring, all of whom have in the last year, during the administration of Mayor "Hi" Gill, carried on a bitter fight against the state and federal war agencies.

This rebuke to treason and near-treason is especially welcomed by loyal labor men here as aiding their efforts to increase Washington's very essential contributions to the war. For not the least important feature of the victory is the Seattle Central Labor Council's failure to deliver union labor solidly over to the forces fighting the demand of the National Administration for municipal decency and industrial efficiency.

The Central Labor Council, which led the open fight for Mr. Bradford, has been in conflict with the American Federation of Labor ever since the United States entered the war. Dictated by radical leaders, its opposition to the federation's loyal support of the Government began when the Seattle Council started the referendum against the war and the draft law; and although it was decisively voted down by the labor unions of the country at large, many of which took occasion to censure it severely for inaugurating the referendum, it has continued to make trouble by encouraging strikes, and by blocking settlements between labor and capital when these have been negotiated by the mediation boards.

Openly supporting the Labor Council in this election have been the I. W. W. and other local socialistic organizations. How solid this backing was appeared from straw ballots taken in I. W. W. meetings before the election, when every vote was cast for Mr. Bradford. Secretly supporting it, apparently with large sums of money, was the Seattle vice district, whose enmity Mr. Hanson had well earned by his successful fights in the State Legislature against race-track gambling and other vice interests. This hostility was embittered by Mr. Hanson's refusal of the pledge demanded from him that, if elected, he would dismiss from office J. W. Warren, the clean and efficient chief of police whose appointment was recently forced upon the Administration of Mayor Gill, it is held, because of the embargo declared at Camp Lewis, American Lake, against

Seattle on account of underworld conditions here.

Mr. Hanson's victory is regarded as a triumph over all the elements that have long subjected this city of more than 350,000 inhabitants to the lawless rule of a frontier town. "I will be the mayor of no faction," he declared in closing his campaign recently. "I will not take orders from the Labor Temple any more than I will take orders from the traction company. But I promise to close every I. W. W. hall and every other nest of sedition in this city; and so long as Joel Warren makes good, enforces the law and suppresses the preachers of treason and anarchy, he is going to hold his job."

Miss Strong, who is a daughter of the pastor of one of the leading city churches and a Ph. D. of Chicago University, was recalled on account of her activities in behalf of convicted anti-war agitators, and especially for her part in the circulation of anarchist literature attacking the selective draft law, and calling on young men of the draft age to resist "conscription." Miss Strong has thus won the distinction, it is said, of being the first woman officeholder in the country to be recalled by her constituents.

RUBBER INDUSTRY STARTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BEAUMONT, Cal.—Initial steps toward establishing the rubber industry in Southern California are being taken in Riverside County, where several large tracts of land near this city are being prepared for planting. Guayala rubber plants are to be set out by the company financing the project, and similar tracts will be planted in other localities. The plants begin bearing in five years, and require little attention or outlay during the waiting period. The climate of Southern California is declared to be excellently adapted to rubber production.

From September, 1917, to Jan. 1 last, the daily production of the Henryetta mines was not over 3000 tons. This same field since the first of the year has been averaging 8000 tons of coal a day, according to the report of Frank Hallay, district mine inspector. This is 2000 tons a day in excess of amount estimated that the Henryetta fields will produce to keep up with its proportionate allotment for the period of the war. Since Feb. 1 the production has mounted to 9000 tons a day during the greater part of the time, and the operators hope to increase the output to 10,000 tons.

OKLAHOMA COAL OUTPUT INCREASES

Henryetta Fields Operators Declare Federal Railway Control Has Practically Solved Mines' Freight Car Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Operators in the Henryetta fields of Oklahoma declare that the government control of railroads has practically solved the freight car problem of the coal mines, and has enabled them to double their production of fuel.

For the last six months of 1917, the Oklahoma coal mines labored under difficulties that at times threatened to force them to close down. The railroads were unable to supply adequate shipping facilities, and, as a result, serious coal shortages followed throughout Oklahoma, although most towns in the State are in close proximity to coal mines.

Operators in the Henryetta district express the belief that, with continuing favorable weather conditions, the transportation problem is solved. They give government control of railroads entire credit for this improved condition. It is now a common thing for from two to five trainloads of coal to leave Henryetta in a single day, whereas, prior to Jan. 1, it was considered extraordinary for one or two trains to be sent out.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
NARROW AGAIN

With Exception of a Few Stocks
Price Changes for the Short
Session Are Insignificant —
Boston Trading Is Very Dull

There was the same narrowness and dullness to the early New York stock market today that has characterized it for many days past. Changes in prices were generally insignificant, although they were toward a slightly higher level. Reading was about the only rail to respond to the rate increase allowed eastern roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Reading opened $\frac{1}{4}$ of a point up, but did not hold. Bethlehem Steel $\frac{1}{2}$ advanced $\frac{1}{4}$, but Canadian Pacific lost as much.

American Telephone displayed a somewhat firmer tone in the first few minutes of today's trading on the Boston stock exchange.

Canadian Pacific again became a weak feature. After opening off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, it dropped well under 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ before the close. Reading continued to attract attention. After receding to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, it advanced nearly 2 points. Texas Company sold off 2 points. Sinclair Oil also was weak. American Telephone lost its early gain. Other price changes were unimportant.

New York total sales, 193,200 shares; \$2,092,000 bonds. For the week, 1,939,900 shares; \$17,307,000 bonds.

NEW YORK BANK
RESOURCES GREATER

ALBANY, N. Y.—Institutions supervised by the New York State banking department have shown remarkable growth since the outbreak of the war in 1914. State Superintendent of Banks Skinner, in his annual report on savings banks, trust companies, safe deposit companies, personal loan companies and personal loan brokers, pointed out that at the close of 1917 reported resources of institutions under his supervision were approximately \$6,410,000,000, an increase since the first part of 1914, a period of less than four years, of nearly \$2,000,000,000, or approximately 50 per cent.

Banking assets of state institutions of New York are more than one-sixth of the total resources of all state and national banking institutions of the United States. Total resources of trust companies and savings banks of this State alone exceed by \$1,000,000 the total resources of all national banks in New York State.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Last	Open	High	Low
March	32.75	32.80	32.73	32.76
May	31.91	31.98	31.87	31.92
July	31.38	31.45	31.35	31.45
Sept.	30.28	30.30	30.26	30.28
Dec.	30.15	31.19	30.12	30.18
Jan.	30.00	30.06	30.00	30.02

COTTON PRICE RANGE

High, low and last sale prices of cotton on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges for the week are:

NEW YORK

	Last	Open	High	Low
March	31.79	31.79	31.79	31.79
May	30.80	30.94	30.80	30.90
July	30.26	30.36	30.26	30.34
Oct.	29.28	29.35	29.28	29.32
Dec.	29.06	29.14	29.06	29.02

NEW ORLEANS

	Last	Open	High	Low
March	32.80	32.85	32.76	32.80
May	31.98	32.04	31.98	32.04
July	31.45	31.54	31.45	31.54
Oct.	30.45	30.54	30.45	30.54
Dec.	30.06	30.06	30.00	30.02

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Sunday; rising temperature; moderate southwest winds.

For New England: Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday.

For Next Week—Present pressure indicates that fair weather will prevail generally throughout the country during the week, with temperatures above the seasonal average as a rule.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 38° 10 a. m. 25°
12 noon 32°

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 p. m.	9 p. m.	10 p. m.
Albany	32°	32°	32°
Baltimore	32°	32°	32°
Chicago	32°	32°	32°
Denver	32°	32°	32°
Cincinnati	32°	32°	32°
Des Moines	32°	32°	32°
Jacksonville	32°	32°	32°
Kansas City	32°	32°	32°
Nantucket	32°	32°	32°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Length of day, 11 57 1/2 hours.
Sun rises 5:55 a. m.; 2:07 p. m.
Sun sets 8:52 Moon sets 11:04 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:21 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low
Adams Ex.	73	73	73	73
Alaska Gold	134	134	134	134
Allis-Chal.	25	25	25	25
Am Can.	427	434	424	43
Am Can pf.	94	94	94	94
Am Car Fy.	764	764	764	764
Am IntCorp.	54	54	52	54
Am Linseed	334	334	324	334

Am Loco. 66 | 67 | 65 | 64 |

Am Smelt'g. 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 |

Am Steel Fy. 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |

Am Tel & Tel. 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 |

Am Woolen 525 | 525 | 525 | 525 |

Am IntCorp. 54 | 54 | 52 | 54 |

Am Linseed 334 | 334 | 324 | 334 |

Am Loco. 66 | 67 | 65 | 64 |

Am Smelt'g. 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 |

Am Steel Fy. 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |

Am Tel & Tel. 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 |

Am Woolen 525 | 525 | 525 | 525 |

Am IntCorp. 54 | 54 | 52 | 54 |

Am Linseed 334 | 334 | 324 | 334 |

Am Loco. 66 | 67 | 65 | 64 |

Am Smelt'g. 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 |

Am Steel Fy. 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |

Am Tel & Tel. 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 |

Am Woolen 525 | 525 | 525 | 525 |

Am IntCorp. 54 | 54 | 52 | 54 |

Am Linseed 334 | 334 | 324 | 334 |

Am Loco. 66 | 67 | 65 | 64 |

Am Smelt'g. 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 |

Am Steel Fy. 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Next Liberty Loan to Have Right of Way in All Financial Undertakings—Enormous Expenditures Are Still Ahead

Financial and business interests of the United States are just beginning to feel the stress of war. After 3½ years of fighting and the daily increasing costs of war the European countries have long since become accustomed to the demands for funds and products necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Although expenditures of the United States already have been heavy, the country's resources are so enormous that practically no sacrifices have had to be made in order to meet the requirements. With the approach of the next Liberty Loan the big financial institutions are preparing to take care of it. In doing so they have been obliged practically to serve notice on business interests generally that Government financing must come first.

To what extent the proposed war finance corporation will come to the relief of concerns needing money is not yet known, for the bill is not yet a law, and already it has undergone some material changes. In any event, it looks as if there would be much financing deferred until after the war is over. The necessity for postponing new undertakings of the kind is seen in the fact that not only the United States may need to raise something like \$25,000,000,000 a year until the war is over, but there may be other monetary necessities that cannot now be foreseen. With the credit of \$200,000,000 extended this week to Great Britain and \$15,000,000 to Cuba, the total credits advanced by the United States to other countries now amount to close to \$5,000,000,000.

Another United States treasury certificate issue of \$500,000,000 is scheduled, the third since the special campaign was launched about a month ago and the fourth in anticipation of the forthcoming Liberty Loan.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling at 34 Sargent Street, Dorchester. The total assessment amounts to \$5200, of which \$1400 applies on the 5820 square feet of land. The grantor was William P. Morse, and the purchaser is George O'Brien, for a home.

Another sale closed consists of a new three-family frame house, at 21 Dunlap Street, with 4200 square feet of land. The property is assessed on \$6700, of which \$1800 applies on the land. John Hayes conveyed to Frederick J. Gillman.

A small property, sold under agreement for Edward J. Harrigan to Martin L. Hastings, consists of a three-family frame house at 17 Southwood Street, Roxbury. The assessed valuation is \$3200, including \$800 to 3100 square feet of land. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers in these transactions.

Eugene F. Blossom and wife have sold to Elizabeth M. Madden, who has just resold to William H. Russell et al. the frame dwelling property at 72 Bernard Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 5500 square feet, valued at \$1500, also made part of the total assessment of \$4500.

Another small property sold consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land, containing 1565 square feet, at 111-113 Freeport Street, corner of Kimball. The parcel is assessed on \$2300, including \$800 carried on the land. Mary A. Ternan et al. were the grantors, and Mary T. Lyons is the new owner.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Richard F. Badger has sold to R. M. Davis, who will occupy as a home, the modern bungalow cottage at 40 Canterbury Road, Newton Highlands. There is a land area of 12,500 square feet, all on a valuation of \$6500.

H. C. Farnum has bought for immediate development, a lot of vacant land on Center Street, opposite Aberdeen, Newton Highlands. There is an area of 10,017 square feet, carrying an assessment of \$1500.

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of the Marvin estate, 274 Chestnut Street, West Newton Hill. This property consists of a 15-room mansion house with large stable, garage, and about 20,000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$26,500. Mrs. Josephine Beach will occupy the premises after remodeling the same. J. Sumner Draper and M. T. Dowling, who are selling the property, are purchasing as part of the transaction, a 10-room house and double brick garage at 33 Bradlee Street, Dorchester, which is assessed for \$9500.

George C. Dana has sold his residence property at 46 Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands, to Lorenzo Chesley of Brookline, for his own occupancy. The estate consists of a single frame house, a garage and 13,809 square feet of land, all assessed for \$11,300, and divided as follows: \$7200 on the house; \$300 on the garage, and \$800 on the land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., represented the grantor, and William J. Cozens & Son the buyer.

SOUTH END PROPERTY SOLD

William N. Ambler has purchased from Russell S. Codman, the brick store and dwelling property at 360 Columbus Avenue, South End. There is a land area of 1505 square feet valued at \$8000, included in the assessment of \$12,300. Codman & Street were the brokers.

SALE OF WEST END ESTATE

Thomas Sassa sold to David B. Coburn, the three-story brick dwelling situated at 71 Barton Street, West End. The parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$6500, which includes \$2700 carried on the 1098 square feet of land.

SMALL SALE IN BRIGHTON

Thomas V. Coyle sold to Alice C. Bailey the two-story brick dwelling situated 1735 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, together with 2440 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$4900, and includes \$900 on the lot.

Following is an analysis of the manufacturing results of General Motors last year compared with the previous year and with 1914, before its biggest expansion began:

the Loan drive begins April 6. The country institutions have practically been solely responsible for what activity has developed from time to time in the paper market. Their condition augurs well for their ability to care for themselves through the Loan campaign. In view of the probable intention to call for approximately \$1,000,000,000 more Treasury certificates in the next few weeks, and with the commercial requirements of the country so large, the betterment of time money conditions is not looked for.

In a short space of time the banks will have locked up 10 per cent of their resources in the Treasury certificates, which tends to greatly restrict their lending power. To the uninformed it does not appear clear why the banks do not resort to rediscounting, but the fact is that the banks, not anxious to promote inflation of credit and currency, will rediscount only for the benefit of depositors, not borrowers. It is gradually being realized, too, that the projected War Finance Corporation will not extend aid indiscriminately. Loans based on its security will be refused by the reserve system under the new bill unless the offering has no other available.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rules at 5½ per cent. There are virtually no time funds available though it is reported every effort will be made in advance of the Liberty Loan to "squeeze out" some.

It is reported that commissions above the regular 6 per cent rate have been paid this week for accommodation.

There was a shipment of \$100,000 gold to Mexico Thursday which is the second shipment from the United States this week, and the development was regarded as of considerable significance at this time. It was accepted in some circles as indicating a gradually improved situation across the border which should be helpful to the United States later on.

DOMESTIC TRADE CONTINUES TO GAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Expansion in trade, industry and farm work alike continues, but, because transportation is inadequate, complaints regarding deliveries are widespread, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the domestic trade situation in the United States, which continues: Nevertheless, the railway situation shows some betterment, inland water traffic is freer, industrial outputs have been enlarged, trade in the larger essential lines shows expansion and, as soil conditions are favorable, while wages are high, with employment better than ever, optimism is in evidence.

Country merchants, expecting scarcity of goods or still higher prices, are buying for autumn account, and dealers in the smaller towns are experiencing a revival in trade, thanks to industrial activity, congested deliveries and perhaps because of the tax on passenger fares. Incidentally there is a good demand for immediate delivery, even though retail trade has not yet fully opened up.

But the Government, as for some time past, is the largest single factor in the general buying movement.

Aside from buying for the militant efforts of the country, there is an excellent demand for millinery as well as for textiles, prices for which continue to rise; and at the same time broader preparations for farm work stimulate business in seeds and agricultural implements.

GENERAL MOTORS EARNINGS FEAT

Corporation Handles Gross Business of More Than \$206,000,000 in Single Twelve Months

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The statement of profits of the General Motors Corporation for 1917 was so completely in line with general expectations that more interest attaches perhaps to the manner of achievement than to the usual balance on the capital stock.

Most significant is the fact that a single unit in the motor industry should have handled a gross business of more than \$206,000,000 in single 12 months. The turnover is greater by approximately \$50,000,000 than the largest business reported by the former General Motors Company in the year ended July 31, 1916.

Only by selling more low-price cars has General Motors been able to keep its business so steadily expanding. It is interesting to note that although last year was the first of rising prices since the automobile industry came to maturity the average selling price of General Motors cars dropped still further from \$1187 to \$1017. In 1914, when General Motors was turning out less than 60,000 cars the price level of its cars was \$1457.

As the sequel of lower prices and increased production is invariably a lower per unit profit the reduction in the per car profit of General Motors is natural, the decline last year being just \$50. As it is, the profit of \$150 per car is ahead of 1914 or before the big boom in the motor industry started. Considering that the profit on turnover last year was 16 per cent, compared with 9 per cent in 1914 the financial success of working factories to capacity, is clear.

Following is an analysis of the manufacturing results of General Motors last year compared with the previous year and with 1914, before its biggest expansion began:

There is little stirring in the money market, banks and individuals for the most part being more concerned with the near future than with the immediate present. Though the outlook is uncertain and difficult to forecast, there may be a slight reaction before

SUB-TREASURIES MAY BE ABOLISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abolition of the nine sub-treasuries and an increase of \$10 a month in the salaries of government employees earning from \$480 to \$2000 a year are provided for in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill as it was passed Friday by the House. The measure, which carries a total of \$69,500,000 now goes to the Senate.

REAL ESTATE

A large tract of land in Brighton, long used by the city for a playground, will be immediately improved with large buildings similar to others in that neighborhood, and costing about \$300,000 as estimated by the architect. The land parallels the Boston & Albany Railroad, also fronts on Everett Street and contains a little more than 275,000 square feet, or more than six acres of land. This is the largest amount of unoccupied ground with side-track facilities on the line of this railroad, and means the property will be easily accessible.

Hayden, Stone & Company, Boston: Practically every one will admit that today there are investment opportunities presented that have scarcely ever been equaled. It is rarely, indeed, that securities can be purchased on an exceptional investment basis, that they are not also good purchases speculatively.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: We are not in sympathy with the pessimistic idea that government loans, government taxes and prosecution of the war are going to prevent rising prices on the stock exchange. Inflation is a much more irresistible force than these, and the Government is not hoarding the huge sums it is raising, but spending with a lavish hand. Industrial activity will be tremendous and the money in circulation will increase rather than diminish; the purchasable power of the dollar will probably decline, and, as a result, commodities and securities, especially those whose rate of dividend is not unchangeable, will rise. They always have in other periods of inflation; in fact, it appears to be a natural law and there is no reason to believe that they will not do so this time. Therefore, we are strongly of the opinion that on recessions stocks are a purchase, either for the short or long pull.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling at 34 Sargent Street, Dorchester. The total assessment amounts to \$5200, of which \$1400 applies on the 5820 square feet of land. The grantor was William P. Morse, and the purchaser is George O'Brien, for a home.

Another sale closed consists of a new three-family frame house, at 21 Dunlap Street, with 4200 square feet of land. The property is assessed on \$6700, of which \$1800 applies on the land. John Hayes conveyed to Frederick J. Gillman.

A small property, sold under agreement for Edward J. Harrigan to Martin L. Hastings, consists of a three-family frame house at 17 Southwood Street, Roxbury. The assessed valuation is \$3200, including \$800 to 3100 square feet of land. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers in these transactions.

Eugene F. Blossom and wife have sold to Elizabeth M. Madden, who has just resold to William H. Russell et al. the frame dwelling property at 72 Bernard Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 5500 square feet, valued at \$1500, also made part of the total assessment of \$4500.

Another small property sold consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land, containing 1565 square feet, at 111-113 Freeport Street, corner of Kimball. The parcel is assessed on \$2300, including \$800 carried on the land. Mary A. Ternan et al. were the grantors, and Mary T. Lyons is the new owner.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Richard F. Badger has sold to R. M. Davis, who will occupy as a home, the modern bungalow cottage at 40 Canterbury Road, Newton Highlands. There is a land area of 12,500 square feet, all on a valuation of \$6500.

H. C. Farnum has bought for immediate development, a lot of vacant land on Center Street, opposite Aberdeen, Newton Highlands. There is an area of 10,017 square feet, carrying an assessment of \$1500.

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of the Marvin estate, 274 Chestnut Street, West Newton Hill. This property consists of a 15-room mansion house with large stable, garage, and about 20,000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$26,500. Mrs. Josephine Beach will occupy the premises after remodeling the same. J. Sumner Draper and M. T. Dowling, who are selling the property, are purchasing as part of the transaction, a 10-room house and double brick garage at 33 Bradlee Street, Dorchester, which is assessed for \$9500.

George C. Dana has sold his residence property at 46 Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands, to Lorenzo Chesley of Brookline, for his own occupancy. The estate consists of a single frame house, a garage and 13,809 square feet of land, all assessed for \$11,300, and divided as follows: \$7200 on the house; \$300 on the garage, and \$800 on the land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., represented the grantor, and William J. Cozens & Son the buyer.

SOUTH END PROPERTY SOLD

William N. Ambler has purchased from Russell S. Codman, the brick store and dwelling property at 360 Columbus Avenue, South End. There is a land area of 1505 square feet valued at \$8000, included in the assessment of \$12,300. Codman & Street were the brokers.

SALE OF WEST END ESTATE

Thomas Sassa sold to David B. Coburn, the two-story brick dwelling situated at 71 Barton Street, West End. The parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$6500, which includes \$2700 carried on the 1098 square feet of land.

SMALL SALE IN BRIGHTON

Thomas V. Coyle sold to Alice C. Bailey the two-story brick dwelling situated 1735 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, together with 2440 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$4900, and includes \$900 on the lot.

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We have strong reasons to believe that there will soon be an upward revision of prices in Washington for both steel and copper. This would naturally be a strong market factor, and, taken in connection with the passage of the railroad bill, the market constructive value of which has not been realized, and the war finance bill, there would seem to be basis for a better level of prices. Stocks are cheap at this level, from an investment viewpoint. Buying power is not lacking, but rather absent. It will come and go in force at the proper time, but whether it will be at the present level or another level remains to be seen.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY EZRA W. PALMER, C. S. B.

Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B., of Denver, Colorado, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered lecture on Christian Science, Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Wicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

"Whether people know enough of Christian Science to interest themselves in the study of it, or whether they are mere observers (indifferent or otherwise) of its great works, they will practically agree that by means of Christian Science an element of joy and confidence is introduced into human lives and living. The casual observer cannot know exactly why this is so. If he would know he must cease to be casual in his observations, and become interested and sincere, even to the point of thorough investigation. Then he will understand more clearly what Christian Science is doing for the world, and, better still, why it is doing it."

Our lecturer this evening has had long experience in the precept and practice of scientific Christianity. He comes to tell us something of the Principle and rule which, in the measure that they are understood, constitute a demonstrable knowledge of the gospel of Jesus Christ. If any of you here tonight have not previously known of Christian Science, if any of you have come in tribulation and fear, or suffering with disease or subject to vice and sin, you will here learn how you may take the first effectual steps to overcome any or all of those undesirable or afflictive human experiences, and possibly, through careful and prayerful attention, you may grasp some of the deeper meanings of the profound facts here set forth, and experience the immediate joy of improved health and morals, as a result of your attendance at this lecture.

I therefore take great pleasure in introducing the lecturer, Mr. Ezra W. Palmer, of Denver, Colorado, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

The Lecture

Mr. Palmer spoke, in part, as follows:

"There is one great and all inclusive act that should be engraved upon the minds and hearts of all peoples and that fact is that God is omnipotent, that God has all power, is infinite, is ever present, and therefore ever available; a God of love who sends only good gifts to His children; God who does not afflict and who is not the author of evil. When God is understood aright human thought lifted into a consciousness of peace that is unmoved by the vicissitudes of time and mortality. When our feet are planted on the eternal rock of the abiding presence of God, we can survey with a serene mind the varied experiences of mortal existence because we know that all power resides in God, and that evil is a mere seeming which avails nothing against them who abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Most Christians agree that God is omnipotent good, that He is omniscient and omnipresent, but while men and women have accepted theoretically these eternal attributes of Deity, they have not actually understood them nor ordered their lives according to them. To accept God as omnipotent good and then to worry about poverty, fear disease, be avaricious, or hate one's neighbor, is inconsistent and furnishes evidence that the person who does these things denies in practice what he accepts in theory, namely, the omnipotence of God.

When we turn to Christian Science however, we find that it is inflexibly logical. It accepts the Scriptural teachings of one omnipotent God and, throughout, in harmony with the Bible. Christian Science not only admits the omnipotence of God but it likewise accepts the demonstrable fact that the omnipotence of good is available to meet our every need. It is self-evident that if God has all power there cannot possibly be another power with which to divide His kingdom. The omnipotence of God is eternal. God is also the one Supreme Ruler, "the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever," for, as the Scripture declares, "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

What evidence have we that the power of God is available? When we turn to the Bible we find that throughout the whole range of Bible history, patriarchs, prophets and disciples, men and women inspired of God, were enabled to overcome all forms of discord, hate, sin, disease, and even death itself. In this century a great volume of similar evidence has been presented by the Christian Science movement. Since Mrs. Eddy gave her teaching to the world, emphasizing the truth that God is the only power, hundreds and thousands of men and women have reflected the experiences of the great Bible characters, have attained similar spiritual vision and inspiration, have risen above the evidence of the corporeal senses and reached the consciousness that God is the only power, that man—His image and likeness—is perfect and mortal, and that God's children are and cannot be the victims of sin, disease and death.

Testament Evidence

The Old Testament narratives which prove the power of God to effect His own in prisons and in palaces. Through the power of Moses freed a nation from the yoke of autocracy. David, through reliance on "the name of the Lord of hosts," overthrew Goliath, and later freed all the snare that envy, malice and hate could invent to destroy

Elijah raised from the dead the son of Naaman, the captain of the

armies of Syria. The Hebrew captives, cast into the fiery furnace, proved that flames and heat were powerless to harm the men who held steadfastly to the might and majesty of all-inclusive Spirit. And so the accounts of God's tender care and protection of His own, as recorded in the Old Testament, could be indefinitely extended—hence the exulting words of David, the sweet singer of Israel: "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him. He only is my rock and my salvation: he is my defence; I shall not be moved." (Ps. 62:5-6.)

The Testimony of Christ Jesus

When we turn to the New Testament we find that the great exponent of the omnipotence of God was Christ Jesus. By reason of his sinless birth and sonship with the Father, he knew and expressed the will of God. The religious systems of his day claimed to teach the true worship of God. But these systems produced no results to prove that they were of divine authority. Jesus not only knew the power of God—he proved it by results. He proved that what the evidence of the corporeal sense claimed to be real was not real, but illusion. Knowing that God is our Life and that "in him we live, and move, and have our being" he reversed the false claim that matter has life, intelligence, or power, either to injure or to bless mankind. Jesus never taught that God created matter or that God was in any way responsible for sin, sickness, or death. On the contrary, he exposed the unreal nature of these errors and destroyed them through the might of the Christ-Mind.

Christ Jesus the Son of God

Christ Jesus was not God but the Son of God, as he himself said. As a man, born of a woman, he was the Son of man. In his human relations he was tempted by the carnal mind as we are tempted; he suffered for us and overcame the sins of the world through divine knowledge of a passage in Matthew's gospel, was the falling apple which led to the unfoldment of scientific Christianity. The time was ripe for a new spiritual advance of the race. Great reformations had taken place in religions during the preceding three centuries. The grip of hard and dogmatic creeds was loosening, and the heart of humanity was being stirred by a clearer understanding of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The great civil war had just been terminated which liberated the thought of this nation from the error of human slavery. Ever since the Puritan forefathers had set foot on Plymouth Rock, bringing with them the great desires for democracy, religious freedom, and reverence for the Bible as the sacred word of God, the leaven of truth had been at work in the thought of the expanding nation, purging it of some errors of superstition, personal domination, dogmatism and slavery. To be sure slavery was to be destroyed by a great upheaval accompanied by much human suffering and agony. But the work was done, the purification of the nation from that error was accomplished, and almost immediately came the birth of a new spiritual freedom for humanity which its Discoverer and Founder named Christian Science. Speaking of this momentous birth, both of human and spiritual freedom, Mrs. Eddy wrote, in Science and Health (p. 226): "The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science." When she grasped the mighty fact so fruitful with blessings for the whole human race, that God is the only Mind and Cause, the mission of Mary Baker Eddy was to pierce with spiritual vision the dark clouds of human beliefs, to disperse these clouds through the reflected light of spiritual understanding, and to reinstate in human consciousness the science of Christianity. This Science of divine Mind, exact and logical, based upon the supremacy of Spirit, could, when grasped by the individual, free him from the penalties of mortal illusions and bring him into organization of a church of her own. The Mother Church was founded in Boston in April, 1879, and has since been followed by a host of branch churches now scattered throughout the civilized world. The Christian Science Journal appeared in 1883; then the Christian Science Sentinel; next Her Herald der Christian Science, the German publication; and Mrs. Eddy's last gift to humanity was The Christian Science Monitor, an international daily newspaper—a newspaper whose business is to tell the truth fearlessly no matter how gigantic may seem the evil to be exposed and destroyed. Reading rooms and lending libraries were started and maintained by churches and societies; Christian Science practitioners established themselves in cities and villages, healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner through the prayer which understands the all-power of God. Today the whole world knows of Mrs. Eddy's work. It has not yet grasped the full measure of her achievements but it is beginning to understand the value of her teachings for the redemption of the race.

Search for All Men

The healing power demonstrated by Jesus was not confined to himself as evidence of his special sonship with God. It was the divine knowledge of the Father available for all men. Jesus taught his immediate followers the power of God to heal the sick and free the sinner. But the saving gospel of the Christ, the Messiah, was not confined, nor could it be confined, to a chosen few, to one age, or to one people. It was the universal gift of God to all His children. The Master-Physician said "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," thus making his message of universal application. He further said: "And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." (Mark 16:15-18.)

Commenting on the universality of divine grace, Jesus said: "Before Abraham was, I am." In other words, the Christ is the divine, ever-present manifestation of God forever ready to heal and save, and so it has been proved throughout the whole history of Christianity.

The Testimony of Apostles

In the New Testament we find also that the twelve disciples went forth

and healed; the seventy did likewise. Paul, who was not at first a disciple of Jesus, also healed the sick and raised the dead, and for three centuries the early Christians recognized and practiced healing as a part of the work of the church. Ireneaus, the Greek bishop of Lyons, who lived at the close of the Second Century, assures us that all Christians of his time possessed the power of healing; that they prophesied, cast out devils, healed the sick, and sometimes raised the dead. So long as the early Christians were strictly loyal to the spiritual teachings of Christ Jesus, to that degree did their religion possess the vital force which regenerated the human mind. The most inspiring page in history is the story of the redemptive power of the primitive gospel of Christ, transforming and regenerating men, physically as well as spiritually, despite the depths of depravity and sensuality into which the race had fallen.

But after a time the early Christians became lax in their loyalty to the teachings of their great spiritual Teacher. They began to modify his teachings, conforming them to the pagan and materialistic notions of the prevalent systems of thought about them. What was the result? The freshness and power of spiritual understanding was blighted, and spiritual healing, the "pearl of great price," was lost to the darkened vision of mortals. The human mind—darkened and mystified—could no longer yield to the healing power of God; hence spiritual healing disappeared and did not again appear for more than fifteen centuries when the Science of Christ's Christianity was again given to the world by a New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy.

The Discoverer and Founder

Christian Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1866. Her instant recovery from the results of a serious accident, through the spiritual understanding of a passage in Matthew's gospel, was the falling apple which led to the unfoldment of scientific Christianity. The time was ripe for a new spiritual advance of the race. Great reformations had taken place in religions during the preceding three centuries. The grip of hard and dogmatic creeds was loosening, and the heart of humanity was being stirred by a clearer understanding of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Opposition to Her Discovery

But Mrs. Eddy was not to give her great discovery to the world without opposition. History has proved that persecution awaited the reformer who "allured to brighter worlds and led the way." "The carnal mind," said Paul, "is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." Jesus experienced the full force of the carnal mind's hatred of truth. That was the cup whose dregs he drank and he said that his followers should all drink of it. It is not surprising, therefore, that opposition, hate, and persecution should arise against the great reform which Mrs. Eddy inaugurated. For more than a quarter of a century she stood alone and, sustained only by her unfaltering trust in God, her absolute reliance on His All-power, and the unwavering conviction of the rightness of her cause, met the full force of the world's opposition. But the power of Truth when understood is invincible and the waves of prejudice and hate dashed in vain against the rock of the omnipotence of divine Mind upon which her work was founded.

"O Liberty! can man resign thee? Once having felt thy generous flame? Can dungeon, bolts and bars confine thee? Or whips the noble spirit tame?"

Thus rings the national anthem of France, and neither could scorn, ridicule, nor hate tame the noble spirit of this woman, nor dim her vision of the everpresence of Spirit to save the nations from their myriad woes.

Fruits of Her Discovery

After a time the results of her clarified vision and of her grasp of the deep things of God began to be manifested. The sick were healed through her ministrations; the bondage of sin was broken for the sinner; darkened minds were filled with spiritual illumination through her teachings and writings, and she exemplified in her life the words of Jesus, "by their fruits ye shall know them." Guided by her wisdom the movement of Christian Science which she had begun grew space. Her message refused by established churches, she was impelled to organize a church of her own. The Mother Church was founded in Boston in April, 1879, and has since been fol-

lowed by a host of branch churches now scattered throughout the civilized world. The Christian Science Journal appeared in 1883; then the Christian Science Sentinel; next Her Herald der Christian Science, the German publication; and Mrs. Eddy's last gift to the Christian Science Monitor, an international daily newspaper—a newspaper whose business is to tell the truth fearlessly no matter how gigantic may seem the evil to be exposed and destroyed. Reading rooms and lending libraries were started and maintained by churches and societies; Christian Science practitioners established themselves in cities and villages, healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner through the prayer which understands the all-power of God. Today the whole world knows of Mrs. Eddy's work. It has not yet grasped the full measure of her achievements but it is beginning to understand the value of her teachings for the redemption of the race.

Search for Principle of Mind Healing

How can it be known that there is but one Mind? Since God is the divine creator, the source of all intelligence and wisdom, He knows all things and nothing can be thought or conceived outside the range of His all-inclusive wisdom. The conclusion is logical, therefore, that there is and can be only one Mind, God. Mankind, for centuries, has believed in the existence of many minds, but the Bible and Christian Science make clear the omniscient oneness of the divine Mind and the impossibility of many minds. Man has no mind of his own separate from his Maker. He reflects the Mind of his creator. When this great fact is grasped by the individual he begins to express the holiness, healthfulness, purity, and wisdom of the divine Mind and to be healed of the sickness, sin, sorrow, and pain which come from the full measure of her achievements but it is beginning to understand the value of her teachings for the redemption of the race.

The Truth That Heals

The Science of omnipotent Mind which Mrs. Eddy taught in Science and Health is the Science Jesus meant when he said "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." What is the truth that is to be known? Manifestly, the truth which makes free is the truth about God and man. Christian Science teaches, as does the Bible, that God is Spirit; that Mind, His universe, is a spiritual, mental universe; and that man is a spiritual being reflecting his divine

creator. Christian Science makes a clear and absolute distinction between the universe of God or perfect Mind, and the world of sense phenomena, the mortal, carnal sense of existence which mortals cognize through the physical senses, carrying in its train sin, disease and death. Since spiritual existence is the only real existence, Christian Science classifies the world of sense phenomena as unreal, false, and therefore, in fact nothing but illusion.

How do we know the spiritual is true and the sensuous false? We know by the test of demonstration. As the perfection of God, His holiness, beauty, wisdom, and power, dawn upon the illumined thought we are divinely assured of their reality. On the other hand, the evanescent and illusive character of the world of sense phenomena becomes more and more clearly exposed and gradually fades from consciousness. Furthermore, the more clearly we comprehend the things of Spirit, the more surely and completely we can heal sickness, overcome sin, and break the bonds of evil. "God is love," said the beloved disciple. "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear," and Love likewise casts out all that is unlike Love and enthrones peace and harmony in undisputed control.

Truth Known Through Consciousness

Since truth alone frees men, the question arises, How is truth attained? Jesus said it was gained through knowing—that is, through consciousness. If we can know truth only through thought then truth itself must have its source in omniscient Mind. The Scriptures teach us to know God, to love Him, and obey Him. How can we follow these commands except through mind, consciousness?

From the one omnipotent Mind emanate all law, order, continuity, all science, and the nature of God is revealed through spiritual law. Science is defined in Webster's International Dictionary as the orderly and systematic classification of ideas "made available in work, life, or the search for truth." We can at once see, therefore, the fitness of applying the term Science to Christianity, as Mrs. Eddy has done in the term "Christian Science." "Order," said Pope, "is heaven's first law." God manifests Himself to men through order, through law, through science. We would be led to imagine that He, who throughout all eternity upholds the universe by His wisdom, could do less than manifest Himself in an orderly, scientific, perfect way. This God does, and this Mrs. Eddy discovered, and this—the Science of omnipotent Mind—she gave to the world in her great textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Scientific Knowledge Essential

This Science of omnipotent, divine Mind must be gained if we are ever to attain spiritual dominion over the flesh and all carnality, but the prize is worth the effort. "So fight I," said Paul, "not as one that beateth the air." Neither do Christian Scientists beat the air but are enabled through their understanding to fight for and win the prize of spiritual mastery over the evil beliefs of the carnal mind, the source of all sorrow and suffering. It is not worth while, for instance, to prove that health is not something that can be lost but is a spiritual quality, imperishable and perfect, synonymous with purity, holiness, and harmony? Many thousands have given their earthly all for health, have searched to the ends of the earth for it and have not found it, simply because they have not looked to God for it. And yet health is the gift of God, free as the air of heaven, within the reach of every honest man who will strive, as Paul declared, to "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

False Evidence of Corporeal Senses

Every one is familiar with the deceptive nature of the testimony of the five physical senses. The whole trend of true education is to teach the child to correct by higher intelligence the false impressions of physical sense evidence. A monkey and a child both see figure five—for instance; the child, by higher intelligence, grasps the idea back of the symbol; the monkey sees the symbol, accepts the sense evidence and is as definitely shut off from the idea five as though we attempt to imagine that He, who throughout all eternity upholds the universe by His wisdom, could do less than manifest Himself in an orderly, scientific, perfect way. This God does, and this Mrs. Eddy discovered, and this—the Science of omnipotent Mind—she gave to the world in her great textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Christian Scientists rejoice in this

science of knowing truth which makes free, they have felt the touch of the healing hand of Omnipotence. Their diseases are being healed, their fears, passions, and discouragements are being dissipated, and they are laying hold of the "peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

How Does Christian Science Heal?

Suppose a patient suffering with illness comes to Christian Science for help. What does the Christian Science practitioner do? He knows that disease is a false, mental state to be healed by true thinking as revealed in the Science of omnipotent Mind. He lets his thought to God in prayer and destroys the fear of the patient, knowing that "perfect love casteth out fear;" he refuses to accept the false, physical evidence that the man is sick; he denies the human belief of heredity, knowing that God's child inherits nothing but the good things of God. He sees clearly that man, the expression of his Maker, cannot consume away because man is indestructible and immortal. He denies all unfavorable symptoms, knowing that they are not God-created, but are false, mental pictures imagined forth on the body, and if the practitioner's thought is inspired of God, is afame with the love which comes from God, the patient is healed. There may be instances when the healing may seem slow because time may be required to change the thought of the patient from its material basis to the spiritual basis of living and thinking. Should this be the case the patient should still trust God and not yield to discouragement. The true practitioner will continue to point the way of life to such a one and encourage him to persevere until his thought is awakened and the light appears.

Creation Spiritual and Perfect

In the Science of omnipotent Mind or Christian Science, man is taught

that it is possible for all men to destroy disease through spiritual understanding. One demonstration of overcoming death through the power of divine Mind is sufficient to show the fallacy of the last enemy and the nothingness of the greatest fear that begets men. Jesus destroyed disease, raised the dead, burst for himself the bonds of the tomb and thus pointed the way of spiritual freedom for all men. What a world of woe and despair he lifted from the hearts of men by his glorious career, and what encouragement and inspiration he gave us when he said: "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (John 11: 25, 26.)

With the record of centuries of suffering behind us, is it not time that we cease to listen to the siren voices of the material senses which argue continually for the permanence and reality of evil, and give earnest heed to Christian Science which teaches us the way Christ Jesus destroyed sin, disease, and death, and how we, too, can destroy them if we follow faithfully the path Jesus blazed for us.

The Joy of Spiritual Living

The normal state of a Christian is to be happy and harmonious. "God is love," and His government is merciful, loving, and benevolent; hence, Christians are merely exercising their rightful birthright when they are glad, loving, merciful, and compassionate. But religion has in large measure been divorced from genuine happiness because of the inability of the believers therein to overcome fear, discouragement, and disease.

If we find in God, the omnipotent, all-knowing Mind, a never failing refuge from the ills of mortal existence, it will not be a difficult matter to love God and our fellow men and to "Rejoice, and be exceeding glad," as the Master taught us to do. An analysis of our thought will show us that the reason we have failed to attain this joyousness described in the Bible, is because we have not distinguished between right thoughts and wrong thoughts, and consequently we have often become the victims of the latter—even when striving to gain the former. "For," said St. Paul, "to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." When thought is uplifted and purified through the study of the Bible and Science and Health, which is truly a "Key to the Scriptures," the student can detect the difference between right thoughts and wrong thoughts, between spiritual ideas and sensuous concepts, just as readily as the musician, through his grasp of the laws of harmony, can discern the difference between tones that are true and those that are false. When we shut out from

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Men and women for employment in laundry; men in power laundry; can use United States laundry act. \$100 per month; \$20 per week for apprentices; \$10 and \$15 per month; 8-hour day. Address "B. B. G.", 1504 Cambridge Ave., Hollywood, California.

WORKING housekeeper in select furnished house; married couple; furnished living room, heat, light and small wage. Call 306 West Green, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A COUPLE wanted as caretakers in a private residence; no bedroom. Apply Room 84, Hotel Hall, 32 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. INDELL.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

PHOTOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, de-
partment positions; free positions; call personally
AN TIN AGENCY, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Maj. Benedict Crowell, United States assistant Secretary of War, who is acting as head of the department during the visit of Secretary Baker in France where he is inspecting the United States Expeditionary Force, is native of Cleveland, O. There he is well known in business and engineering circles for ability and integrity. He was brought into the army and the War Department by Mr. Baker because of the capacity for administrative duties of a large order which he was believed to have. He at first joined the staff of the Munitions Board and contributed to it his expert knowledge of steel production. Later, he was commissioned as a major in the engineers corps, so that he might take charge of the Washington office and of the Panama Canal Zone administration problems. Now he is sitting in Mr. Baker's place, and carrying out transformations of administration in the War Department itself, some of which he no doubt has favored.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, as office assistant, some knowledge of typewriting necessary. NATHAN H. WEIL, 1 E. 22nd St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Stenographer—priv. sec. for gentleman whose winter home is in Boston and summer office in country. P. 28, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Woman for laundry and general housework; Protestant. Telephone Mid-272, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Architectural
Draftsman Wanted
IN BOSTON OFFICE

Address reply, stating experience and salary desired, to A 214, Monitor Office, Boston.

PROTHETIC DENTIST of proved ability and high moral character. Protestant. Reply by letter, giving references to Dr. B. N. POWELL, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED IN BOSTON
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS
EXPERIENCED; capable; must be Protestant.
Address A 205, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Pleasant, obliging girl for general housework; plain cook; no washing, no objections to children; good health; \$15 per month. 158 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2838 W.

WANTED—Young girl over 16 to learn correct making, paid well while learning; permanent employment thereafter. Apply MISS FRANCES L. THOMAS, Room 304, 420 Boylston St., Boston.

STENOPHAGER—WANTED—State, experience, speed and salary expected. If writing, or apply in person COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS, 238 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—30-35, Protestant, to take full charge of business for large philanthropic institution. Apply N. Y. C. A. Business Agency, 14 Appleton St., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, beginner, wanted as office assistant, some knowledge of typewriting necessary. NATHAN H. WEIL, 1 E. 22nd St., N. Y. C.

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BOOKKEEPER—EXPERT d. e. bookkeeper and accountant desired; permanent; responsible position; full charge of department preferred. MARGARET REEVES, 4342 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Lakeview 9657.

GOVERNESS or mother's helper; young woman desires position in vicinity of Boston; best references. MISS JESSIE M. OWEN, care Mrs. Hallam L. Movius, Hotel Canterbury, Boston.

HIGH GRADE stenographer, knowledge book-keeping, desired position as secretary or in small office; capable assuming responsibility. Address L 14, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

POSITION wanted as companion or superintendent country place or confidential secretary. Address P. 23, Monitor Office, Boston.

AMERICAN LADY—desires position of trust as attendant or companion; expert in table and service; good ref. Address A 214, Monitor Office, Boston.

LADY would like position as managing housekeeper in home of gentleman or with children needing mother's care. 547 Riverside Drive, New York. Apartment 1 D.

WANTED—Lady of refinement, cheerful disposition and good refs. desired position as companion; willing to travel. Add. L. M., 56 Brown Ave., Roslindale, Mass.

WANTED—Position as companion or seamstress in a private family; good references. Address A 248, Monitor Office, Boston.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as attendant or to take care of child; references P. 23, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper desired position in small family; good cook; best references. SCHNADEL, in care of Newland, 112 W. 102d St., N. Y. C.

ATTENDANT—Companion desired; good references. Address A 248, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Position as private secretary by experienced stenographer; refs. furnished. L. G. 111 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

TRAINED, trustworthy woman desired position as attendant to adult or child. 112 West 122d St., New York City.

ST. VINCENT ANTHONY—ANTED—Nanny for infant or adult; willing to travel. Address B. 40, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family; no laundry; references. Address B 237, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Position as nursery maid or attendant. Address E 24, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUSINESS man, with office facilities in N. Y. C., will consider representing him in New York and vicinity. H. 25, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Position in So. California, as salesman; clerk; young man over draft age; exp. sales. Address J. H. KREAGER, 1115 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MR. ADRIAN BOULT LEADS ORCHESTRA

Works of Woodman, von Holst and Dale Presented—Viola Player Appears as Soloist

The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mr. Robin Legge gives in *The Daily Telegraph*, a description of an interesting experiment in musical education. The head master of the London County Council school at Fulham, Mr. Harry Thomas, is a keen operatic enthusiast and has introduced the study of opera into the classes under his control. "We can only give one and one-half hours per week, or 6 per cent of school time, to music," Mr. Thomas states. "I am sure the time is well spent, and that soon every boy leaving school at 14 will look upon opera as an obvious portion of his life." The boys from 10 to 14 years of age are taught the simpler melodies from an opera. "Faust" and "Il Trovatore" are two examples, and Manrico's opening song, Fernando's cavatina, the gypsy chorus and other items have been studied in chorus. When, in a month or two, this music is thoroughly well known, the head master of the school proposes to give a lesson on the story of "The Troubadour" to all boys between 9 and 14 years of age, with a synopsis of the story, each scene being illustrated by the singing, by the various classes, of the music they have learned; and by instrumental performances of other portions. Ultimately it is proposed to invite parents and friends to this illustrated lesson, that they also may feel the new spirit that deals with the rational enjoyment of leisure time. But this is only the preliminary to the grand climax. For the final stage of this portion of the school curriculum is a visit to the "Old Vic," where the boys who have worked well may see on the stage the opera at which they have worked.

Mr. Thomas says that the 55 boys who witnessed the performance of "Faust" last October, after the necessary preparation herewith sketched, came away not only delighted, but critical. Mr. Thomas' idea is that every boy of 14 who leaves school should know by heart the best of at least four operas, and that they shall have witnessed the production of these operas on the stage. As Mr. Legge truly remarks, national opera buildings will come fast enough when audiences exist to demand them.

As the writer points out, this new orientation is not confined to any one country, but it has aroused peculiar interest in England, because it happens to have coincided with a sudden outburst of musical activity.

A striking feature of the new movement in music, in all countries, has been the cult of the folk song. Mr. Boult reminds us that Haydn based his symphonies and quartets on the folk songs of the British Isles. In Germany, Brahms and Dvorak gave the folk song a new and more artistic aspect, and their example has been followed in England by composers almost too numerous to mention.

Two of the English compositions heard at Mr. Boult's concert were built on folk song. In Mr. von Holst's "Country Song," the musical outlook is definitely modern. To quote Mr. Boult's analysis: "Its form is carefully designed and is simple in the extreme. A folk-song melody is played over by a single instrument unsupported by any harmony, for men of this kind belong, in spirit if not in fact, to an age when harmony was unknown; strings repeat it with a severely diatonic accompaniment. A second folk song of livelier character is then introduced, repeated twice in different keys and timbres, but always on a deliberately monotonous note; then the first tune returns, more emotionally harmonized, and the piece ends with a coda in which the two tunes are ingeniously combined."

There are singularly fresh and charming qualities in Mr. von Holst's music, and his "Country Song," in spite of, or perhaps because of its simplicity and directness, will appeal to the average listener far more than the rhapsody of Mr. R. T. Woodman, which is fashioned out of similar elements, but on a much bigger scale. As a whole, the rhapsody leaves an impression of diffuseness; and a conspicuous weakness in the general design seemed to show that the composer has not yet realized, in the larger sense of the word, the importance of form. Mr. Woodman can write clever and attractive music, and future works from his pen will be greeted with interest.

Mr. Benjamin Dale's romance for viola preserves, as Mr. Boult says, "an almost Mendelssohnian elegance of form." It ignores folk song, strikes out no new line, and obtains its effects by studied technical finish. It is modern, however, in the luxuriance of its orchestral decoration. Indeed, the composer's technical resource often enables him to camouflage a certain banality of ideas that would be only too apparent in anyone less skillful. Coupled with the romance was an orchestral version by Mr. York Bowen of Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois." One is sorry not to be able to compliment Mr. Bowen on his compliment to Kreisler, but one had the uneasy feeling that he did not understand Kreisler's work and that perhaps Kreisler would understand Mr. Bowen's even less.

The conductor, unless he regularly directs the orchestra with which he appears, labors under a handicap unknown to the more fortunate instrumentalist. Orchestral rehearsals are expensive; and however well he knows his business, the newcomer can do little more than get the broad outline of his interpretations. Nuance, detail, and polish are practically out of the question. If Mr. Boult did not strike one as being a remarkable conductor, he is at least capable; and perhaps the worst French noticeable at his first concert was the undue deliberation with which he led his players through Beethoven's symphony in C minor.

Mr. Lionel Tertis, in addition to Mr. Dale's romance for viola and Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois," played a viola arrangement of Bach's chaconne. Both

the latter items suffered considerably by translation, and one can only hope that cellists and virtuosos of the double-bass will be less adventurous than Mr. Tertis.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

A pleasant entertainment was given in Orchester Hall by Evan Williams, a tenor who is better known to oratorio audiences than to those which take their pleasures in opera or in recitals. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of Mr. Williams' concert was the informal and comfortable relation which he established between himself and his listeners. The average concert is a frigid affair in which one sits in dignity and gloom while some artist or artists waltz sounds upon the air. Mr. Williams' friendly project of treating his patrons as if they were human beings was aided by a goodly number of sailors who came to his concert from the training station at Great Lakes. These hearty chaps entered into conversation with the recitalist. They stood up and presented him with shrill vocal testimony of their esteem. They invited him to sing certain ditties which pleased them, and Mr. Williams gravely assented. They suggested an encore to an aria from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," but Mr. Williams, who would seem to have more reverence for Beethoven than most singers have, solemnly assured the gathering that one does not encore Beethoven. This must have given the young gentlemen from Great Lakes something to think about.

A tenor even more popular than Mr. Williams appeared in the Auditorium. John McCormack proved, as often he has proved before, that when people take an artist into their affections they do not do it in anyiggardly fashion. The vast building was packed to the roof, and hundreds of people sat upon the stage. The tenor offered them some excellent music and he sang the usual Irish tunes with the elegance and understanding of their romanticism which he had often made manifest before. And the encores were numberless—"I Hear You Calling Me" and other lyrics of its kind.

The fourth concert on Sunday was given by Hans Hess, a violincellist. An entire recital devoted to music for the violincello is a rather forbidding thing. Mr. Hess, who pressed upon his listeners the E minor sonata by Brahms, a sonata by Corelli, the "Variations Symphoniques" by Boellman, and some smaller pieces, worked hard and well. He deserved to succeed, but it is possible to succeed with two sonatas for the violincello.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Eddy Brown, the violinist, assisted in the thirteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, presenting the Tchaikovsky violin concerto. He met the technical demands of the composition with ease and put great vitality into his playing. He brought out effectively the contrast between the brilliant first and last movements and the quiet middle movement. The conductor, Max Zach, gave a delightful interpretation of the Mozart symphony in G minor, making of the four movements four pictures, beautifully done in miniature. Short numbers on the program were the Beethoven overture to "Coriolanus" and the Dvorak Slavonic rhapsody.

On Monday night, at the third of Ernest R. Kroeger's Lenten recitals, the progress of the étude from Clementi to Chopin was traced. Illustrations showed the value of the later, highly musical étude, as Chopin perfected it, over the purely technical earlier form.

TORONTO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, gave a concert here on March 4, with André Benoit as his accompanist. His program was as follows:

Sonata, E major, No. 2, Handel; concerto, D minor, Wieniawski; "Ave Maria," Schubert; menuetto, Mozart; nocturne in E minor, Chopin-Auer; "Chorus of Dervishes" and "March Oriental," Beethoven-Auer; "Zigeunerweisen," Sarasate.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave its third concert on March 7, with Arthur Middleton, baritone, assisting. The orchestra presented the E minor symphony of Mozart, the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns, and the "Mignon" overture of Thomas. The soloist presented selections from "Le Cid" and "Barber of Seville" and a number of songs.

ORLANDO (FLA.) FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ORLANDO, Fla.—With a presentation of Haydn's "Creation" the second annual musical festival closed here, a chorus of 200 voices, directed by Walter Drennen, taking part. The visiting artists of the festival included Mme. Marie Rappold, soprano; Miss Jean Cooper, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; Henri Scott, bass, and Mischa Elman, violinist.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH DIRECTS PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Eleventh program, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Emery Auditorium, Cincinnati, afternoons of March 8, 1918; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor. "Alte Weisen," Sinding's "Ruine of Athens," A major polonaise by Wieniawski. There was no doubt as to the talent of the lad. His tone is small, but it is of pleasant quality; his execution already is considerable, even if in certain pieces it gave one the impression that it was only just adequate to the demands which the composer made upon it. The enthusiasm of the listeners—assisted by a little professional encouragement—was unmistakably expressed, but upon the connoisseur the conviction must have been forced that young Mr. Rosen is not yet ready to take the field against Heifetz.

More than those near the stage, Mme. Braslau did an admirable piece of work in the rôle of Maddalena. It is fast becoming evident that she may safely be intrusted with any contralto part in the standard repertoire.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A program of French music was played on Friday evening, March 8, in recognition of the visit of the French violinist, Jacques Thibaud, who contributed the Lalo F minor concerto. As a novelty, the E minor symphony by Henri Rabaud served to introduce the name of this composer to a Minneapolis audience. The soloist was Rudolph Ganz.

CINCINNATI, O.—As the performance of the program proceeded, hearers became more and more impressed with the individuality and power of the conductor. At the end, they applauded him in a way that showed they regarded Mr. Gabrilowitsch, orchestra interpreter, quite the equal of Mr. Gabrilowitsch, pianist. "To begin with, they liked the visitor for his firm beat and for his repose of manner as he directed the players in the 'Egmont' overture. They liked, too, his clear phrasing in that piece and his attention to details of scoring. Then, they liked him for the sentiment, without weakness, that he put into his reading of the 'Romeo and Juliet' fantasia.

In the playing of the Mozart symphony, every meaning was brought out—nothing overdone, nothing left undone. The pace at which each movement was taken was easy, and the poetic qualities of the music were made strikingly evident.

The Cincinnati public evidently enjoys the system which brings forward a new conductor every little while.

But it is doubtless glad that Mr. Gabrilowitsch's service does not end with his presentation of this program.

The soloist, Mr. Ganz, won much applause for his work in the Liszt concerto. He answered recalls by playing the Liszt Liebestraum, No. 2.

CINCINNATI NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—With Eugene Ys. conducting, the Cincinnati May festival opened on the evening of Tuesday, May 7, when Haydn's "Seasons" will be sung. On Wednesday, May 8, Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion will be presented in its entirety, the performance being in two parts, beginning at 5 o'clock p.m. On the afternoon of Thursday, May 9, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra will give a program with Mme. Margarete Matzenauer as soloist. On the evening of Friday, May 10, Kelley's "Pilgrim's Progress" will be presented for the first time.

The text of this work, based on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," is by Elizabeth Hodgkinson. On Saturday afternoon, May 11, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra will give a second concert. On the evening of May 11, the festival will close with a performance of the "New Life" of Wolf-Ferrari and the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini.

The soloists named to take part in the festival include: Florence Hinkle and Mabel Garrison, sopranos; Margarete Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano; Merle Alcock, contralto; Evan Williams and Lambert Murphy, tenors; and Clarence Whitehill and Reinhard Werrenrath, basses. Adolph H. Stadermann will be the organist.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Undoubtedly the most important new orchestral composition, not only of the past week, but of the entire season to date, was Ernest Bloch's symphony in C sharp minor, which, with the composer conducting, was played on the afternoon of March 8 by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The work is of the composer's youth, having been written when he was 21 years of age and first produced in part in Basel in June, 1903, two years after its completion. Though the writing of a young man, it discloses a maturity and a grasp of orchestral technique rare even in the most matured composer.

Bloch is a thorough master of the instrumental devices of the modern orchestra, but he never allows his craftsmanship to run away with his judgment; instead, he keeps it in its true place as the means of expressing to the full the poetic intent of his subject-matter. In the work under discussion, color is applied to the greatest advantage and without ever creating effect for effect's sake.

The work is cast in the traditional symphonic form, with the conventional four movements of varying tempi. The composer has furnished titles for the movements, thus: First part—"Doubts, Struggles, Hopes"; second part—"Happiness, Faith"; third part—"Struggles"; fourth part—"Will, Happiness." These titles, however, are not to be taken too seriously; indeed, the work is best listened to without any idea of program in the mind of the hearer.

The thematic material is apt and potent, capable of development and with results wholly eloquent.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, at its concert on Monday night, presented the "Schéhérazade" suite, which the Philadelphia Orchestra ably performed the last two days of the previous week. It is a matter of general recognition here that, as far as the performance given by the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Academy of Music last week. The scheme of the program was characteristic of the conductor, Mr. Stokowski (opening with the Russian number and running through Dvorak's concert passione for cello and "The Flying Dutchman" overture), and it was worked out with brilliancy.

The Dorsey number, which gave Mr. Casals his first opportunity to show his art in conjunction with a symphony orchestra here in two seasons, is a declamatory composition, highly symphonic in treatment and yielding important materials to the ensemble. It is a work which needs the unusual talents of an artist of Casals' character to bring vitality to its tone too spontaneous numbers. It is enormously exacting, too, in its demands upon the technique of the executant, but the cellist played it in his usual off-hand, almost disinterested manner, with results wholly eloquent.

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significant in itself. Of course, there are echoes of other compositions; but the treatment of the thematic material gives it the originality sought for, and makes for a development that is ever interesting and modern, because of a thousand and one devices of instrumentation, harmonic combination, and contrapuntal variety. Assuredly a work to be heard again with pleasure!

On Sunday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, Walter Damrosch led the Symphony Society through a new composition by Leo Sowerby, one of the young Chicagoans who have been putting new effort into American music. It cannot be said that the overture, "Comes American Time," is highly significant, except that by a few virtues it holds promise of more important things in the future.

The chamber music of the week was furnished by the Flonzaley Quartet, in a program of familiar pieces; by the Costley Trio; and by the New York Chamber Music Society. The last presented new effort into American music. It cannot be said that the overture, "Comes American Time," is highly significant, except that by a few virtues it holds promise of more important things in the future.

The educational system of the United States is much admired throughout the world—but it needs rounding out by adding, or, rather, fusing the musical element with it. We have the will to do it and the energy; now we will draw on our genius for organization and build on the knowledge gained in other departments. Our Department of Agriculture at first tried to base its activities on personal opinion; now there are 50 experiment stations, and we have found what methods get the best results; we have arrived at exact knowledge with regard to it, a point we are far from with regard to education in general. But we are started along the way, the course is mapped; and music may take the same road.

First we will have a bureau of good pianists. Miss Novacek, Mr. Hofmann, Mme. Leginska and Mr. Bauer have followed one another in rapid succession. Each one is an artist of extraordinary ability, but Mr. Hofmann has this year been furnishing such playing as elevates him head and shoulders above all his fellows. His recital on Sunday, in Carnegie Hall, marked the acme of piano playing. He began his program with the Beethoven sonata in C sharp minor, the so-called "Moonlight," which, under his hands, was once again the masterpiece of the master of masters, once again a composition of loveliness, romantic charm and musical delight, once against the noble outpouring.

We must know what other countries are doing, and how experiments in certain cities of the United States have turned out. And we must sift the knowledge through research and experiment, to the end that the American child will be turned out from the schools with a capacity for appreciation, tending toward a community of musical thought that will unite us and give us an expression of ourselves."

NATIONAL SUPPORT OF MUSIC FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Talking here at a meeting of the Musical Alliance, of the United States, an organization which favors an expansion of the musical life of the country, both industrially and artistically, and which seeks the establishment of a national conservatory of music, Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, said:

"Art is the world speaking to itself. It comes from the great font and belongs to the people. We must break through the barriers which prevent them from receiving it. No education worthy the name is possible without music, which should take second place only to the rudiments, reading, writing and arithmetic.

"The educational system of the United States is much admired throughout the world—but it needs rounding out by adding, or, rather, fusing the musical element with it. We have the will to do it and the energy; now we will draw on our genius for organization and build on the knowledge gained in other departments. Our Department of Agriculture at first tried to base its activities on personal opinion; now there are 50 experiment stations, and we have found what methods get the best results; we have arrived at exact knowledge with regard to it, a point we are far from with regard to education in general. But we are started along the way, the course is mapped; and music may take the same road.

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The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

THE HOME FORUM



The Blue Lake: Bernese Oberland

The Blue Lake, or Der Blausee, as it is called locally, which lies near Frutigen in the Bernese Oberland, is little known outside of Switzerland. It is surrounded by towering fir trees which rise like sentinels, their tops

clearly defined against the sky, while the snow-capped peaks of the Doldenhorn and the matchless Blumlis-Alp form a superb background to this jewel-like lake which has remained untouched in all its natural beauty.

Water-Color

"If we start to trace the use of water-color to its original source, we find we set out on a long journey for we discover this medium in the illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages and further back still on the papyrus rolls of ancient Egypt. But

both in the papyrus and in the medieval vellum we shall probably find out little actual connection with what we now understand as water-color drawing, which is rather an outcome of the drawings by painters in the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth centuries executed in various media as studies for larger pictures or simply as decorative designs or cartoons. The real development of the technique of the water-color drawing did not begin until the Eighteenth Century." Romilly Fedden says in "Modern Water-Colour," "when it was worked out, for the most part in England, by certain painters, of whom the most famous were Paul Sandby and John Robert Cozens.

Previous to this time water-color drawing had not only been carefully outlined, but also shaded with black and gray throughout. Each of its component parts was worked up in monotone and then individually stained or tinted, a transparent wash of cool gray being used for the sky and distance and a comparatively warm tone of brown for the foreground. The result arrived at was something similar in appearance to a color print and as false in tone as a colored photograph.

"The men before Sandby may be said to have been topographers, pure and simple. Indeed we find that Sandby and Cozens aimed rather at the improvement of the existing method of tinting drawings, than at anything in the nature of innovation. According to modern ideas they were merely illustrative draftsmen whose 'views' were intended primarily for reproduction by means of copper-plate engraving, the connection between print and original being the reverse of the relation which exists today. Nowadays the cheap reproduction holds a very secondary place to the original work, but in the earlier part of the Eighteenth Century the reproduction was in most cases all that counted. Drawings were made solely for the use of the engravers, and they had little or no monetary value."

"But now the pen began to give way before the brush. The brown foreground was less in evidence; the tints were less flat and conventional. A certain amount of modeling was introduced. An attempt was made at chiaroscuro in which the form outline still played an important part together with the new element of color.

"Form and color were thus gradually taking the place of mapped outline and neutral tint. Painters were beginning to depend rather less on formula and a little more on individual expression. For now we discover the work of a young painter who was converting many other painters to his broader outlook, who was treating water-color as no one before had ever imagined it could be treated. To Thomas Girtin, who was born in 1775

the evolution of this art was nevertheless very slow and halting."

"This brings us to the early part of the Nineteenth Century, into the midst of the men who formed a school of their own, setting up their easels in the open, and faithfully rendering nature in beautiful and delicate work. Their outlook was still somewhat limited, it was the honest expression of their age. These men were the chief exponents of what is now known as 'the water-color drawing.' They have given us our national tradition in water-color. Cotman, David Cox, Prout, De Wint, and their contemporaries have made it famous as a particularly English art.

"Turner, here, seems incongruous with the painters of his time, because he, like all men of genius, stepped beyond his time. He constantly worked with Girtin, and doubtless was much influenced by the masterly confidence, reason and inventive power of his colleague. . . . Both these painters were in front of their age, yet even the great Turner had one foot behind him. We find many of his sketches are simply outlines filled in with tints of color, drawings which were undoubtedly influenced by the tentative methods of the earlier water-colorists. But we also find that Turner often forgot his environment. He created his own methods. He broke through all preconceived rules and arrived at results which can technically vie with those of the most modern water-color."

Its sapphire-colored waters, limpid and clear as crystal, can only be compared, in their beautiful hues, to the Blue Grotto of Capri. The lake lies nine hundred meters above sea level and varies in depth from ten to twenty

meters. Its sources are unknown; its outlets are also unknown; it does not freeze in the severest winters and its waters are pleasant to the taste. Learned men have not been able to discover the cause of its color but the various theories that this is due to animal or vegetable organisms in the water or to the mineral composition of the neighboring soil have been refuted by laboratorial tests. In former days the proprietor, who at that time inhabited the chalet which stands near by, used to row visitors round the lake, entertaining them by throwing down small stones wrapped in white paper in order to show them how deep and clear the waters were. Sometimes these stones were quite a time before they reached the bottom and the iridescence in the water on the paper while the stones were sinking was a marvelous sight. Gigantic fir trees and pines lie petrified at the bottom of the lake and are said to have been there for centuries, but the waters are so clear that these trees seem to be within arm's length of the surface until the incredulous visitor finds that he is very far from being able to touch them with a long stick.

The drive from the Blue Lake to Kandersteg is a very beautiful one. Every turn in the road unfolds fresh views of the snow-capped range of mountains in the distance.

Windy March

Now Nature in her vernal green is clad,
And windy March puts on the robe of May;
The primrose is abroad, the buds half-way
Open their lips; all things are blithe and glad. . . .

—Hartley Coleridge.

General Smuts

"The man who wishes to know Jan Smuts has a right to demand, not a procession of disjointed images, but one great comprehensive work. Alas, the artist who will create this has not arisen among us. It will require a Thorvaldsen—nay, a Rodin, a modern—to draw with the tentacles of intuition the innermost out of Smuts; to visualize it for others, less gifted, by the aid of delicate sense and robust craftsmanship. Let him have the ear of a Leoncavallo, to detect among the raucous, farcical cries of the political circus its beauty and its tragedy." Thus writes N. Levi in "Jan Smuts: being a character sketch of Gen. the Hon. J. C. Smuts."

"He strives to see the panoramas of life as one great, continuous canvas; but he is fallible, and it has occurred that he has deserved the reproach leveled by him in his student days at literature, viz., that it confused the temporal with the permanent. He never forgets that he is forging a chain, but the very earnestness and concentration of his nature will occasionally make him ignore the fact that the link upon which he is engaged is merely a link."

"In his own person he is ever making true the proud boast of the Boer: 'One man can alone' (our people can do anything). A nomadic, patriarchal existence has made the Afrikander rest on his own strength, whether as a blacksmith, a deacon, a veterinary surgeon, a soldier, a tinker, or a tailor. Until the year of grace 1916 the only calling not exercised by the Boer was that of a sailor. Here you see Smuts stepping into the breach of national versatility. He occupies Dar-es-Salaam and other harbors by the cooperation of naval forces. His is the genius that

is not satisfied with rough-hewing; he rounds off." He is intolerant only of petty issues; his impatience is notorious, and he is a disciplinarian. That is why he so frequently collides with the trek-ox-like impassiveness of the average South African workday. There is something lack-luster, lax, homespun about us, but only on the surface, and until we are roused. The Great Trek and the working of our deepest gold mines are my warranty for this statement. A Piet Retief, a Rhodes, a Smuts comes at times to provide the stimulus, that ever lived. He indulges in daydreams, but rises in the dead of night to turn them into facts. The subtle lawyer in him has not made a legalist. Chockfull of sentiment, he knows no sentimentalism. . . . While he crisply makes history, he asks to be remembered by his interest in school teaching! Soon after the grant of self-government to the Transvaal, when so much broad policy had to be considered, he spent a great deal of his scant leisure in working out the manifold, intricate details of a Township Bill—on the surface a measure such as lawyers love to haggle over; in reality a piece of work insuring freehold tenure to thousands of small men."

"Honored, feared, held in the deepest affection by those who know him best, masterful, resolute, not a little puzzling—this man is despised by none. Even the factions who see in him the author of their misfortunes have a sneaking regard for him; his undeniable virility secures him that. Of all our statesmen he is one who concerns himself most with detail. There are chinks in his armor, of course, and, though rarely, he will astonish his collaborators by neglecting important facts."

"Finish and distinction ordinarily characterize his work. . . . His is a clear-cut personality. . . . His great master, Kant, demolished time and space, but the good people of Koenigsberg set their watches by the little professor's clock-like appearances in their

Philosophic Idealism and Christian Science

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE human race, it has been said, is divided, whether it knows it or not, into materialists and idealists, into those, that is to say, who believe in the reality or in the unreality of matter. From Plato to Lord Kelvin, the idealist has insisted that matter is unreal because it is an effect and not a cause, a phenomenon and not a noumenon, whilst the materialist has been just as certain that matter is just all that does exist, and that everything else is in the nature of what Mr. Smucker would have classified as "trimmings." Everybody will remember that that convinced materialist, Lord Byron, once declared poetically,

"When Bishop Berkeley said 'there was no matter.'
And proved it—'twas no matter what he said."

Whilst Dr. Johnson, more prosaically, but equally illogically, argued the question, with Boswell, outside the parish church at Harwich, struck "his foot with mighty force against a large stone, till he rebounded from it," dismissing the good Bishop's "sophistry" with the declaration, "I refute it thus."

Even Boswell appears, as well he might, to have had some qualms as to the soundness of the great Doctor's reasoning. He did not see, he has left on record, how the Berkeleyan theory could be disposed of by "pure reasoning," though, he sententiously added, had it not been for the distraction of politics, the task was to have been assayed by Mr. Burke, who, he kindly explains, in the words of Dr. Goldsmith,

"born for the universe, narrow'd his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

It would, as a matter of fact, have been hard to find any person less competent for the task than Edmund Burke. But it was, in recent years, taken up by a man, in every way, suited to the investigation, Thomas Huxley, who decided that the argument must be relegated to the category of drawn battles.

It has, indeed, to be admitted that Berkeley himself went perniciously far in justifying Huxley's judgment. If matter is the subjective condition of

the human mind, or the idea of that without thought, a human mind or noumenon necessitated a human body or phenomenon; and so, whether you called that phenomenon real or not, it was practically just as real as the mind producing it. Indeed, when you defined mind as real and as noumenon, and then insisted that it produced matter, you made it the cause of matter, and so more material than its own noumenon.

Now what Jesus of Nazareth taught was something vitally different. It was that Mind was God, was Spirit, and that as Mind or God could no more be externalized, so that which was born of the flesh must be flesh, and that which was born of the Spirit must be spiritual. The unreality of matter, then, became something far more far-reaching than anything conceived of in philosophic idealism. Instead of a real mental noumenon giving birth to an unreal material phenomenon, this noumenon itself became unreal, became the counterfeit of or the lie about the spiritual noumenon, God or Mind. This is the basis of the teaching of Christian Science, which Mrs. Eddy evolved from her study of the Bible. What she really reduced to scientific terms was the tremendous distinction Jesus drew between Spirit and matter, on the occasion of the visit of Nicodemus to him by night. "There is," she wrote, on page 468 of *Science and Health*, "no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." And again, on page 270, "Matter and Mind are opposites. One is contrary to the other in its very nature and essence; hence both cannot be real." And yet again, on page 584, "Matter has no life, hence it has no real existence."

This was the fundamental and logical teaching of Jesus the Christ, in the first century. It is the fundamental and logical teaching of Mrs. Eddy, given to the world in the nineteenth century. Accepted merely theoretically it has no more claim to serious consideration than Platonism or Berkeleyanism, than the teaching of Anselm or Locke. That surely is why Jesus referred the disciples of John to his demonstrations rather than his words, and why James declared that faith without works was dead. And it was also, surely, why Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 92 of the Church Manual: "Healing the sick and the sinner with the truth demonstrates what we affirm of Christian Science, and nothing can substitute this demonstration."

The Growing Corn

How the corn grows for hasty pudding, according to Joel Barlow's famous poem, written in 1796:

When now the ox obedient to thy call,
Repays the loan that filled the winter stall,

Pursue his traces o'er the furrowed plain,

And plant in measured hills the golden grain...

Thrice in the season, through each verdant row,

Wield the strong plowshare and the faithful hoe;

Then...

like a column of Corinthian mold.

The stalk struts upward and the leaves unfold;

The bushy branches all the ridges fill, Entwining their arms and kiss from hill to hill.

Here cease to vex them; all your cares are done:

Leave the last labors to the ripening sun;

Beneath his genial smiles, the well-dressed field,

When autumn calls, a plenteous crop shall yield.

Now the strong foliage bears the standards high,

And shoots the tall top-gallants to the sky; . . .
The loaded stalk, while still the burden grows,

Overhangs the space that runs between the rows.

. . . But now the moon calls from his hollow tree the sly raccoon;

And while by night he bears his spoil away,

The bolder squirrel labors through the day.

Both thieves alike, but provident of time,

A virtue rare, that almost hides their crime.

Then let them steal the little stores they can,

And fill their granaries from the toils of man;

We've one advantage where they take no part—

With all their wiles, they ne'er have found the art

To boil the Hasty Pudding; here we shine

Superior far to tenants of the pine...

At last the closing season browns the plain,

And ripe October gathers in the grain;

Deep-loaded carts the spacious corn-house fill;

The sack distended marches to the mill;

The laboring mill beneath the burden groans,

And showers the future pudding from the stones;

Till the glad housewife greets the powdered gold,

And the new crop exterminates the old.

Ah, who can sing what every wight must feel,

The joy that enters with the bag of meal,

A general jubilee pervades the house,

Wakes every child and gladdens every mouse.

A Public Duty for Every Man

It is especially necessary for us to perceive the vital relation of individual courage and character to the common welfare because ours is a government of public opinion, and public opinion is but the aggregate of individual thought. We have the awful responsibility as a community of doing what we choose; and it is of the last importance that we choose to do what is wise and right. . . . Public opinion can do what it has a mind in this country. If it is debased and demoralized, it is the most odious of tyrants. It is Nero and Caligula multiplied by millions. Can there then be a more stringent public duty for every man—and the greater the intelligence the greater the duty—than to take care, by all the influence he can command, that the country, the majority, public opinion, shall have a mind to do only what is just and pure, and humane?—George William Curtis.

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Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Medical Goose Step

"The war is not to be wasted." With those inspiring words a new campaign of compulsory medicine is launched upon an already troubled world. Up to now the people of the United States and other countries had imagined that the war was aimed at autocracy, was intended for freeing the nations from what has been generally regarded as Prussianism. This it appears is a mistake. What the war was intended for was to substitute the doctor for the junker, the pestle and mortar for the arsenal, the compulsory pill for compulsory service. The Bill of Rights and other safeguards of the liberties of the public are to be regarded as mere echoes of the barbaric age. It was all very well to insure a man freedom in religion, freedom to worship in whatever church he chose, but this was before the age of Kultur, and if anybody imagines that Kultur is confined to Potsdam, the medical profession is going to show him that this also is a mistake. It was outrageous that the people should be marshaled in battalions as cannon-fodder, but that they should be placed in medical detention camps, or sent to the hospital ward or the operating table, is just that careful solicitation for the good of their bodies that the church once so mistakenly manifested for the good of their souls. In plain English, it is parental government brought up to date.

The old priesthood was a favored caste which held the portals to the life beyond the grave, and exercised an exemplary discipline over human fears in consequence. Its twin brother, the military caste, exercised the same exemplary discipline in the way of putting the victim in need of the intervention of priesthood beyond the grave. As a matter of fact the influence of the soldier outlasted that of the priest because the victim was quite sure of the effect of the soldier's sword, but was by no means sure of the effect of the priest's prayers. But the latest of the castes is the once despised chirurgeon and blood-letter, who struggles to occupy the throne which the priest and the soldier have vacated. For this reason the medical profession is a little touchy of any mention of the Bill of Rights. The battle of humanity for freedom of worship, it sees, bears a relation to freedom of medical practice which sets up an altogether disagreeable precedent. "The war is not to be wasted," means in reality, the war is not to be wasted for the allopathic school of medicine. There can be no doubt about this whatever. Let anybody who at all questions this read the two-column advertisements which have recently been printed in the papers of the United States.

"Why do we not examine all citizens every year?" It might be Torquemada, soliloquizing in the antechamber of the Inquisition, or Bishop Bonner, in trouble over the soul of a heretical Protestant in the era of "Bloody Mary." But it is really the Life Extension Institute which is asking the question, and the things that the Life Extension Institute is out to oppose are really very interesting. The first of these is quackery. Now quackery is the modern term for heresy. In the good old days a Protestant indulged in heresy if he went to a church which had not the imprimatur of some Torquemada or Bishop Bonner. Today a sick man is guilty of indulging in quackery if he visits a surgery which is not licensed by an allopathic physician. Then the Institute is out to oppose patent medicines. How history repeats itself. A patent medicine is a medicine which has not got the seal of the allopathic school upon it, just as the tracts of Wycliffe or the sermons of Bishop Latimer had not the approval of Bishop Courtenay or Bishop Bonner. An organ of this school, Medical Economics, is delightfully frank on this subject. It wants a health insurance scheme, just as do certain good people in California and other places, but it wants one shored up thoroughly against medical heresy, against anybody that is to say who is not an allopath. It wants a state medical service "with no lay representatives," no being underlined. How the human mind repeats itself. The sectarian human mind, from the day of the priests of Isis or of Cos down to the time of Torquemada and Bishop Bonner, and very much later than that, wanted a state religion with no lay representatives. Medical Economics wants "the quack and the semi-quack" warned off. Torquemada and Bishop Bonner wanted the infidel, the heretic, and the Turk warned off, and were quite as prepared to enforce compulsory conformity as Medical Economics is to enforce compulsory medicine. Medical Economics grows, indeed, quite eloquent in its horror of state control of the public health. Now is the time, now while the war is on, for the institution of federal health insurance, with no lay interference. After the war it will be too late. In its own delicate and joyous phraseology, "If we wait until after the war is over the same rotten old system of medical licensure, as well as the detestable bureaucratic 'Health Insurance' scheme of last winter, will begin to grind out the same old grist of inefficiency, preferential treatment, political slime, or utter indifference to the needs of the people and the profession at large." It was Sir William Gilbert, was it not, who invented that delightful expression, "and especially his cousins and his aunts." The perturbed Medical Economics unconsciously parodies this in the needs of the people, and especially those of the profession at large.

The medical Prussian, with his vade-mecum on medical Kultur, sees, it is quite evident, how much the fate of autocracy hangs on the war. Now or never, he says in effect, and it seems almost cruel to assure him that he has no more ultimate chance of success than Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Still, like the man at the piano in the mining camp, he is doing his best. He has appeared, for instance, in California, with the intention of taking over the school system. His idea is to devote whatever time is necessary to physical development in the schools,

and the remaining time to education. There you have the medical drill-master, intent on the medical goose step, crowned with the compulsory pill box, and armed with the serum syringe. There will be a daily examination of tongues, just as if they were kits, and presumably of all the other organs of the body. Then, after the children have had suggested to them how they may get every disease known, and are sufficiently frightened to become "germ-carriers," any time that remains may be devoted to the A, B, C. No wonder that one indignant parent, faced with a questionnaire as to whether his child was properly washed, got plenty of air, and was careful about its eating, on being told, in addition, that if these questions were not properly answered it would be detrimental to the child's standing in school, wrote a sarcastic letter to the principal and the Board of Education, in which he declared, "In order that the Board of Education may have all the highly personal information it seems to crave, I wish to say further that I am 39 years old, take a bath every day, cannot eat pumpkin pie without discomfort and that I have read all of Mark Twain and some of the Bible. My wife is younger than I, bathes at least twice a week, brushes her hair a hundred strokes night and morning, and is an Episcopalian of Quaker descent. If any further information of our home life and habits is essential to my daughter's protection in the matter of her scholarship rating, I stand ready to supply it."

It is to be feared, however, that the gentle satire will be lost. The Prussian drill-master, whether on the parade at Potsdam or in the schoolhouse in California, is always deficient in a sense of humor. But, as a matter of fact, probably, nothing has been seen quite so grotesquely ludicrous, since Dean Swift sent that remarkable proposal to Jane Waring, in which he inquired as to the amount of her fortune and her personal cleanliness.

Dutch Ships Useful, But—

THE acquisition by the Allies, by open or tacit consent of the Hague Government, of approximately 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping, 600,000 tons of which has been lying idle in American waters for nearly a year, means, in plain terms, an immediate addition of about eighty sea-going vessels to the Anglo-American trans-Atlantic mercantile fleet alone. It would be folly to attempt to underrate the importance of this reinforcement to the tonnage of Great Britain and the United States at this time. Germany, realizing the value of the Dutch merchant marine, sought long and anxiously an excuse for destroying it, but succeeded only in compelling it to seek shelter in friendly waters. Warning was given by Berlin that if the Dutch ships should be used to carry supplies for the Allies they would be sunk by U-boats; on the other hand, the Allies were determined that the Dutch vessels should carry on no commerce with nations having friendly trade relations with the Central Powers. As a consequence, Holland's position has been an embarrassing and an exceedingly delicate one. In this respect she has been relieved, to a great degree, by the decision of Great Britain and the United States to seize her shipping under international law, provision being made for all proper indemnification later on. It is the manifest purpose of the British and United States Governments to see that Holland receives equitable remuneration for the service rendered by her ships, whether this service be voluntary or involuntary.

This, however, is not the phase of the case of most importance now. It is in the highest degree fortunate that the Dutch merchant fleet can be made available to the Allies without delay. But had the American shipbuilding program been carried out as promised, there would have been no necessity for risking the complications which a seizure of the Dutch vessels may invite, complications of greatest concern to Holland, and involving the assumption of new obligations by the Allies, in that they will feel in duty bound to protect their willing or unwilling friend against Berlin. But even these considerations may be put down as secondary, when viewed in relation to the accepted duty of the United States to speed up shipbuilding to the highest possible point. The eighty Dutch vessels will be very useful now, but their acquisition will eventually be more harmful than helpful if it shall in any way lead to the relaxation of activity in American shipyards.

The Dutch ships will not solve the tonnage shortage. Six hundred thousand tons added to the present American merchant marine will, at the very most, mean only 10 per cent of the tonnage promised by the close of the present year, almost one-fourth of which has already slipped by. The weekly tonnage losses continue to be so great that the 600,000 Dutch tons would, unless reinforced by additions from the American shipyards, soon cease to affect appreciably the carrying capacity of allied trans-Atlantic shipping. Not merely hundreds of thousands, but millions of tons of new shipping are essential to the success of the allied cause.

This fact must not be lost sight of. There should not be a moment's pause in the shipbuilding program. Measures recently taken to accelerate construction should be supplemented with measures still more vigorous. Ships, whether wooden or steel, should be turned out, from this time on, not by the pair or even by the dozen, but by the hundred. Everything in the conduct of the war is dependent on ships. This is the thing to be kept foremost in the thought of the nation first and last.

Eighty Dutch ships are all very well in their way. They will help, but what is vitally needful is eight hundred United States ships at the earliest possible moment.

Why Not Close the Breweries?

THE presentation to President Wilson of a petition representing nearly 6,000,000 women, urging that the production of malt liquors in the United States be immediately stopped, in the interest of the conservation of foodstuffs, recalls once more the fact that a serious mistake was made by Congress in failing to provide for the interdiction of brewed as well as distilled liquors, in the provisions of the Food Control Act. Nothing pre-

vented this, of course, save the influence of the brewing interest with the National German-American Alliance and other pro-German organizations at their back.

There was not the slightest reason, otherwise, why beer should be exempted from a law which prohibited the making of mashes, for the distillation of whiskey, as a food conservation expedient. That foodstuffs should not be worse than wasted upon the manufacture of fermented liquors, the United States Food Administration, under guidance of the law, made a ruling, last September, that while the war lasted there could be no more making of beverages from cereals, tubers, fruits, grape cheese, apple cheese, fruit parings, cannery refuse, beet sugar, molasses, sour wine, or any other food material or feed, or by any of the products thereof. These are worth reciting as going to show how exacting are the requirements with reference to spirituous liquor; how lax are the war laws, or war regulations, relating to malt liquors.

The distilleries have practically been put out of business for the duration of the war, that food might be conserved. The public is asked to observe meatless and wheatless days that certain foods shall be saved. Everybody is cautioned against wasting foodstuffs, that the Allies and their armies may be fed. Millions of people are denying themselves little comforts and luxuries in order that there may be no lack anywhere. Even with all this, the Food Administration is now declaring that the saving must be increased. Meanwhile the breweries of the United States are consuming foodstuffs equal to 4,000,000 loaves of bread daily in the manufacture of a beverage of consumption of which increases the weight of the burden borne by the people.

It is the very height of folly that beer brewing should be tolerated an hour longer than is necessary to close the brewing establishments. They are a detriment and a menace to the nation and the allied cause. They strike at the morals and the patriotism of the public. Most of the people of the United States have nothing in common with them, or with those who handle or dispense their wares. They are, for the most part, enemy alien institutions, and the sooner they are put out of business the better.

The nation hopes that the President may see his way to making the only reply that can be satisfactory to the 6,000,000 women who have just appealed to him. They constitute only a fraction of the number in the United States who want the breweries closed, but they constitute a very much interested and a very important fraction.

The Caspian

IT WAS Hamlet who said "Twas caviare to the general," meaning something above the taste of the common people, and it is more than likely that the phrase had its origin in the great caviar trade of Russia's Caspian Sea. Here are caught the countless sturgeons which go to make up the caviar industry of the greatest inland sea in the world. The industry is rivaled only by the petroleum output of the immense oil fields round about the Caspian port of Baku.

Lying between Russian Caucasia and Turkestan, on the direct water and rail route to the Far East, the Caspian, which the ancients knew as the Sikkim or Jurjan, spreads itself amid immense flat expanses of territory and vast, untouched material resources. Russia has never more than scratched the surface of them, and the Caspian teaches the true object lesson of Russia in the Near East, that she is still the foremost undeveloped country on the face of the globe. But if Russia comprises merely a thin coating of half-educated humanity spread over an immeasurable surface, the Caspian has long given promise of the New Russia, with all its incalculable potentialities, which is in process of development. But only a promise. On its shores one seems to be forever wobbling between the Russia of yesterday and that of tomorrow. But what the morrow may bring forth, no one apparently knows. With Europe's granary of the Ukraine in German hands it may, of course, be possible for the German to control and exploit for himself these vast oil fields of the Caspian. He has merely to get on the train at Odessa and skirt the eastern territory of Caucasia, and presto, he will be able to get all the oil he may want for guns, factories, and explosives, and cotton to clothe his people and supply his textile industries. Will he, however, attempt it? There's the rub!

One of the curious features of the Caspian is that its tideless waters contain both seals and herrings, and thereby hangs a wondrous geological tale. The Caspian is now many feet below the level of the Black Sea, but in ancient times, long before the Parsees, or fire worshippers, from Persia came as pilgrims to Baku, to worship the flaming gas fountains rising from the ground, and build their now ruined temple, the shores were, in some places, hundreds of miles farther inland than at present. In fact, the Caspian was once a huge body of water connected with the Sea of Aral, and probably with the Arctic Ocean and the Black Sea.

Baku was a Persian town down to the Eighteenth Century, when the Russians took possession. They definitely annexed the place in the Nineteenth Century, adapting the modern name from the Persian Badkubu. The streets are irregular and narrow, and are lined with low wooden, flat-roofed houses, while the only architectural relief is offered by the ruins and Persian mosques. The notorious quarter known as "black town" is simply the petroleum refining district, the oil being piped to it from the wells. The famous petroleum wells of Baku go down to depths of from 700 to 1700 feet, and yield the oil from which kerosene is distilled. The heavier residue, called mazut, is used as lubricating oil, and also for fuel in the locomotives of the Transcaspian Railway. The lighter oil is conveyed to Batum, on the Black Sea, in pipes, and is there shipped for export; the heavier oils reach the same port and Poti, also on the Black Sea, in railroad tank cars. It is this circumstance that gives color, if any, to the anticipation of a possible German control of the oil fields. The oil, to be useful to the Allies, would have to be conveyed by the long Archangel route, since it cannot be diverted through Persia to Bagdad or the gulf; but, with a Bolshevik Government in

power, there seems to be every likelihood of a first-come-first-served policy being pursued in favor of the German invader.

There is a large steamship traffic between Baku, or Petrovsk, and Krasnovodsk, for conveying the raw cotton from Ferghana, in Turkestan. Another port is Astrakhan, which, however, is back from the actual shore line about sixty miles, on the Volga.

The Russians have a small naval flotilla on the Caspian, and by a long-standing treaty prohibit all other nations from employing similar defenses. At various times since the days of Peter the Great schemes have been mooted for cutting a canal between the Volga and the Don, and so establishing unrestricted water communication between the Caspian and the Black Sea, but there are Russians who dream of canals which will restore the Caspian, in a measure, to the dimensions of those early times when the Caspian waters were an entire ocean in themselves.

Notes and Comments

THE actual meaning of the term "Bolshevik" may have aroused some people's curiosity. At any rate, information on the point is given by Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister in a recent *Times Literary Supplement*. Bolshevik, says Mr. MacAlister, means "whole-hogger." The Majority which defeated the Minority at the 1903 Conference, he explains, were what you might call the whole-hoggers of socialism, and because of this they were called Bolsheviks, i. e., the biggest, or those who go for the biggest things. The Minority represented the Moderates, or thin-edge-of-the-wedge party, hence styled themselves Mensheviks, or the smaller, or those who go in for smaller things. The information is interesting, but it may rouse some Socialists' ire, for there are not wanting men of the party who think that, whatever "big things" the Bolsheviks have shown themselves "whole-hoggers" in supporting, socialism cannot be numbered among them.

THE whole state of Wisconsin has turned farmer! In an effort to feed its people at a cost less than is possible at the present high prices of necessities it has planned an enormous increase of acreage for crops. For this work the State has organized a War Preparedness Board, and purchased hundreds of tractors and plows, which will be sold to the farmers under favorable purchase conditions, but will still be under the control of the board. Thus, they will practically constitute "community implements." A peculiar feature of the scheme is that the farmer purchasing the implements is expected to plow his neighbor's land also! And the State adds: "We'll see that he does it, too!"

HUMOR in the British Parliament described by the parliamentary correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*: "The spectacle of Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Arthur Lynch as brothers under attack is a sight for kings, and according to Mr. Lynch it delights the heart and softens the banishment of the ex-King of Greece. A question had been put concerning the correspondence between the ex-King and his partisans in Greece. Mr. Lynch as a 'supplementary,' asked the Foreign Minister if he was aware that ex-King Constantine was publishing a paper in Switzerland in which he was called King of Greece, and 'in that paper,' added Mr. Lynch, 'he abuses the right honorable gentleman and myself.' Mr. Balfour smiled modestly under the honor which had been thus thrust upon him. His verbal comment was not forthcoming."

KENTUCKY now lacks only eleven counties of being all bone dry. Under the operation of an act just signed by Governor Stanley, liquor can no longer be shipped into any of the other counties of the State, save in violation of law. Moreover, Kentucky is now on the point of adopting a statute which will add a tax of \$1,000,000 to the already heavily taxed liquor stock remaining in its warehouses. On top of this comes the news that the House of Representatives of Texas has passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous or malt liquors within that State. A little more of this and there will not be a wet spot throughout all Dixie.

IT WAS not possible that the *Almanach de Gotha* should be allowed to retain its place among reference books unchallenged. A new *Almanach*, this time, de Bruxelles, has arisen, edited by M. Jean de Bonnefon, who denounces the old *Gotha* as a German-exploited publication. M. de Bonnefon adds, interestingly enough, that the *Gotha*, in its original form, was only a continuation, a crib, in fact, of a French work, "the *Etat de la Cour des Rois de l'Europe*," which was published in Paris, by M. de Sainte-Marthe, as early as 1670. The new *Almanach*, which is described as an "annuaire généalogique, historique, héraldique des maisons souveraines, principales, et ducales, pour prendre la place de l'*Almanach de Gotha*, qui est allemand," has thus some good French antecedents of its own, and it is showing its pedigree by appearing from its Paris publishing house, Mansi et Cie., like Madame Malbrough's page, "tout de noir habillé." Undoubtedly there is a certain "ton" about black which is wholly lacking in crude plebeian red.

A SAMPLE of the German way of doing things is found in the action of those officials of the Hamburg-American Line who were lately sent to a United States prison, after having been convicted of attempting to coal German warships at sea. When the German ships were taken over by the United States Government it was necessary to repair damages due to the attempts of Germans to render the vessels useless. Hence the Government asked the Hamburg-American officials for the plans of the ships. These men protested that they were loyal citizens of the United States, and that the ships' plans were in Germany. The Government, therefore, was obliged to make the repairs without the plans. When, recently, the Government seized the Hamburg-American offices all of these ships' plans were found in the safe.